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THE WOGANS OF BOULSTON.

BY FRANCIS GREEN, ESQ.

THE conditions of life in bygone days are always a fascinating subject, but, unfortunately, the data available in this connection for the period immediately succeeding the Middle Ages are but scanty, especially as to West Wales. That the powerful and wealthy fared more sumptuously than his poorer neighbour goes without saying, and an inspection of some of the fine old ruined castles and bishops' palaces in Pembroke-shire would lead one to suppose that rude abundance, at all events, prevailed in those residences.

But what were the conditions of life of a country gentleman in the fifteenth century? When investigating the descent of the Wogan family, I recently came across three wills made by members of the Boulston branch, two of which throw some interesting light on the social life of the time, and are therefore worth putting on record. The first is that of Henry Ogan. This is but a brief document, but, being the earliest will of any of the family, it is interesting on this ground alone, especially to residents of Pembroke-shire. It is also important, as it suggests a connection at that date between the Pembrokeshire branch and Whitelackington in Somersetshire. It was this clue that led me to discover that a Wogan owned land in the latter county as early as 1311-12,

and in all probability the descendants resided there until 1575.

The name "Wogan" is spelled by the mediæval scribes in various ways. Like Mr. Weller, they were bound by no rules of orthography, and the style adopted depended altogether on the taste and fancy of the speller. In 1285, the earliest reference I have discovered, the name is written "Wogan" as at present, and I have little doubt that the "o" was pronounced soft, like "ou" in French, as in 1357 the name appears as "Wougan." Later on we find Woogan, while in the will of John Wogan, who died in 1601, the scribe introduced a further variation in the shape of "Woughan." Ogan and Owghan were other forms adopted.

(Horne, fol. F. 39.)

WILL OF HENRY OGAN.

(Copy.)

In Dei no'ie Amen. Ego Henricus Ogan compos ment's et sane memorie condo test'm in hunc modum. Imprimis lego an'am meam Deo omnipotenti, corpus qz meum sepeliend' in salia Beate Marie Virgine de Woran. Item, Lego Eccl'ie Sancte pred'c vjs. viij*d*. It'm, lego Eccl'ie Ste David xxs. It'm, lego Eccl'ie de Whitlakyngton,, vjs. viij*d*. It'm, lego Alicie filie mee C.m's. Item lego Griffitz Candas un'm togam rusetam. Resid' om'n bonorum meor'm do et lego Ricardo Ogan quem ordino et facio me'm executorem ut ip'e o'ia alia bona p' salute a'ie mee sicut melius scire poterit disponat. Dat' ultimo die Augusti, Anno Dom'i Mill'mo CCCC nonagesimo nono et regni regis Henrici septi anno XV°.

Woran is the old name for Warren, a parish in Pembrokeshire, and the bequests to this church and to the cathedral of St. David's plainly show that the testator was one of the family in that county. A *post-mortem* inquisition, taken at Bridgwater in 1499, reveals that his son and heir was Richard, no doubt the Richard Wogan of Boulston, whose will runs as follows:—

(Alenger, Fol. 27.)

RYCHARDE WOGAN, OF BULLISTON, PEMBROKESHIRE.

(Copy.)

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. In the yere of our Lord God ^a thousand fyve hundred and fourtie I Rycharde Wogan of Bulliston hole in mynde and soule and sycke in bodye make my free will and testament the xxiii daye of November in the yere of the raigne of Our Soveraigne Lord Kynge Henry the VIII, the xxxij. Furste I bequethe my soule unto Almighty God and to all the holly company of Heavine and my body to be buried in Burton church before the highe aulter, Item, I do gyve to the church of Burton vjs. viiij^d., the one halfe to the Chauncell and the other halfe to the body of the church. Item, I geve and bequethe to my wyfe my Manor place of Bulliston and Hampton duringe her widowed for the tender age of the childern for it is Socage tenor; and also all goods and cattalls that be belonging unto the saide house, that is to say the somme of twoo hundred shepe . . . hed of beastes, two boule peces of siluer with one ewer and twoo flatt peces, a standinge cuppe with an eure and upon the toppe of the cover a squirrell, another standinge cuppe of siluer with a couer and upon the couer a lytle boye bearinge a childe, two saltes of siluer with twoo couers, oon gylte and another parcell gylte, a taster of syluer, a poote withe a syluer bonde and a foote of syluer and a challes and twoo dosen of syluer spoones, a small couer of syluer, a napple cuppe of syluer; and also for my wyve's wering garments to be at her owen pleasure and dysposytion, that is to say, a dymment girdell of clene golde with a dyamonde aud a ruby therin, and a chayne and a bullyon of golde with a crosse of syluer and a crosse of golde with a dyamonde with a dyamonde (*sic*) in the mydde and a ruby, one eury quarter, also an ooche of golde with a dyamonde in the myddest and also a greate parle, also a chayne of gold of the weight of viij duple ducketts. Item, I bequethe myne owne broche and it hath a garnet in the myddell as it is sette about with parles unto my sonne and heyre, all which premisses afore naymede I welde that it shulde remain to John Wogan, my sonne and heyre, and unto my wife Maud during her widdowed. And if it happen the saide John Wogan to dye that then the saide goodes aforesaid shall remayne to William Wogan and David Wogan, my base sonnes. And also I doo confesse by this my testam't that Agnes Tasker have a tenement in Harbeston, the value of viij Nobles by the yere for ten'r of her

life and after her decease to remayne to myne heyre. Also I do confesse that I have gyvene to my sonne William Wogan the value of twenty Nobles by the yere for the term of his lyfe and after his decease to remayne to my sonne and heyre John Wogan. Also I doo gyve a gowne unto Jenett Dee, my nurse. Also I will that my twoo greate gunnes withe theire foure chambers shulde remayne unto the house of Bulliston with a greate crocke that is in the kechynne. Also I doo gyve unto my sonne David Wogan one quarter of my ballinger, the "Stemtunce," also a quarter of my shuppe which is called the "Elbowe." And the residue of my ballinger and shuppe shall remain in manner and souruice as my other goodes aforewhersyde dothe. Also I geve unto Anne Phillip, my wyfe's mayde, four poundes yf she doo remayne withe my wyfe and otherwise to have but xls. Also I doo geve to Elizabeth a' Bowen xls. and her evydence that I have to be delyvered unto her. Also I do devise my house at Slebeche unto Richarde Myllar, my servaunte as long as he doth serve unto my wyfe and my sonne John Wogan. And I doo geve unto my servaunte, John Taylo' my house of Westfelde, lying in the east side of the said town'p, as long as he do dyligent serve unto my wyfe and my sonne, John Wogan; and another house unto Rycharde Holl, my servaunte in like manner, whiche lyeth in the same town'p. And I geve unto Hugh Lloid, my servaunte, Talbrocke lyinge in the ffieldes of Pr'ddillgaste in like manner and to keep a horse. Also I will that all my detts to be paide. Also I doo geve unto Anne Wogan, my daughter, for her maryage two hundred Marks to be levied of my landes of Repston, my Manner place of Crapull, Wyllamyston, Frogholl and Spittell and Williamyston (? *ibid.*) and Crasselley. And I doo assyne William my sonne to levye the saide twoo hundred Mks. to the use of my daughter and the saide money to be kepte in the towne comyne coffer of Hardefordewest and otherwise at the dyscretion of the overseers so that the twoo hundred Marks maye remayne and come to the use of the said Anne Wogan and yf the said Anne dye that then the saide twoo hundred Marks to remain to the use of my sonne John Wogan. Also I will that my sonne William Wogan shulde be balyfe and recyver of all my Socage landes, that is to say, the Lordship of Sotton and my landes within the Burrowes of Hardft, Cronett, Poyston, and a Noble of rent in Houston, Mylton Lytle Heylershill with a tockynge mill and Wolldale and Camros, also a meddowe by the Freers' gardyns; also the Bechem with my londes that lyeth in the Dale, excepte the southest house the whiche I have gyven unto Anne Tasker duringe her lyfe

doinge no waste therto, all the landes that I have within the Burrowes of Saint Davys within Chayltie, all whiche townes and villages aforenaymed is Socage tenor, wherfore I will the saide William Wogan or his deputies do levye and gather uppe all the rentes of the said londes pleyved and gathered and to give accompte to the saide overseers yerely or to twoo of them and that the saide money to be kepte in the comyne coffer of Hardforde or els at the discretion of the overseers so that the saide money may come to the use of my sonne John. Also I do gyve unto Davyd John, my servaunte, his house rent free duringe his lyfe so that he doo diligent serve unto John Wogan mine heyre, and unto my wyfe and Anne Wogan. Also I doo gyve unto John Myller one tenement at Wiston with the londes belonginge unto the same whiche was in the handes of olde John Vaughan as longe as he doth serve unto my wife and children. Also I doo confesse that I have gyven unto Davyd Wogan, my sonne, my tenement with the landes therunto belonginge for terme of his lyfe, that in Herston and Thurston. Also I will that my brother John Phillips of Picton, Thomas Johns of Haroldstone, Esquires, Master Thomas Lloid, Chaunter of Sainte Davydes, and Master John Lewis, Treasurer there, overseers of this my testament and my wyfe. Also I will that this my testament shalbe written in a payre of indentures and the one part to remayne with my wyfe and other myne overseers and the other part to be kepte in the comyn coffer of Haverfordwest. In witness whereof and every thinge herein contayned I Richarde Wogan aforenamed have subscribed my name and putte my seale the yere and day above written in the p'ns' of my wyfe, David W. Clarke, Rycharde Meyler, John Watkyn, my sonnes William Wogan and Davyd Wogan, my nurse, Jenett Dee, and Elizabeth Davers. Item, I doo gyve to Phillip Meyler, my servaunte xxs. Item I doo gyve to the church of Saint Davyds xxs.

Probate was granted 29th April, 1541, to Mathilda Wogan, the relict.

The spelling, it will be observed, is somewhat archaic, but the will is replete with interesting details. A few words are indecipherable, and as the original is lost it is impossible to ascertain what the scribe intended to write.

Richard Wogan seems to have had a fair assortment of silver. A curious sidelight on the times is the bequest to the testator's wife of her wearing apparel

and jewelry. The "dymysent girdle" was probably a Damascene belt, in other words, a metal girdle inlaid with gold. The "great Parle" is, of course, a large pearl, but the chain of gold of the weight of eight double ducats raises an interesting point. The ducat was not an English coin, but from the fact that the testator selects it as a weight suggests that ducats must have been a fairly common currency in the country. Whether these coins were of Venetian, Dutch, or other origin, it is impossible to say. The two "greate gunnes with theire foure chambers," it may fairly be assumed were ordnance for the defence of Boulston, and possibly for occasionally levying tolls on ships passing up the river. The "ballinger" and "shuppe" are, of course, a barge and ship. It has generally been supposed that the only descendant of David Wogan (the illegitimate son of Richard), who married Katherine, the daughter of Thomas Herbert of Monmouthshire, was a daughter Maud, who married Morgan Powell, mayor of Pembroke. I have recently discovered in an old deed that he had also two sons, Richard and Devereux. The latter was a clothworker and citizen of London, and after his death, which occurred prior to 1616, his widow Magdalen married William Tailler, a merchant tailor and citizen of London. Devereux leaving no issue, his property descended to his wife.

The next will is that of Sir John Wogan, the son of Richard.

JOHN WOGAN OF BULSTON, PEMBROKESHIRE.

(Copy of Will.)

. . . . (torn) . . . ember in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand sixe hunderd and one, the foure and fortith year of the raigne of our sou'aigne and Ireland queene defender of the faith I John Woughan of Bulstone in the county of Pembroke being of good and perfect remembrance doe make and ordaine this and form following. First and principallie I comend my soule to Almighty God my maker and redeemer

and my bodie to the earth. Item I give and bequeathe to the Cathedral church of St. Davids *iiij*d. eth dame Elizabeth Wogan *alias* Byrte my wedded weife w'h all her apparel of all sortes, all her ringes and juelles w'h alsoe six of my best geldinge. Item more I give and bequeath unto my said weife Dame Elizabeth househoulde of all sortes whats'uer movable and unmovable w'h I have in the house of Porth Rynen in and upon the lande thereunto belonginge in the county of Cardigan. Item also I give and Bequeath unto my said wiefe househoulde stuffes and all other cattels of all sortes whats'uer I have movable or unmovable with all the corne both in houses, barnes, haggards or in earth growinge in and upon Dowege house and land thereunto belonginge at Llanvernache cauled (? Erwyon) alsoe I give and bequethe unto Dame Elizabeth my said wiefe all my goods, sheepe, cows, horses and cattle movable and unmovable of all sorte whats'uer I have with all the corne, books in house, barns, haggard corne or growinge in or upon my dowie house landes Sutteine in the cou'ty of Pembroke the w'h lands and tenements are now in the tenure and occupation of Rynald Stafforde. Item alsoe my will is that my said weife shall have the same tenements and lands at Sutton together with the stocke as long as she lives and that after her decease the stocke of all sorte as of cows, sheepe and colts to remaine as yt is laye downe in the deade of gifte. Item I give and bequethe unto the s'd Dame Elizabeth my wedded weife all lande and leases of lande or mylles and all maner of cattell and chattle, sheepe, horses or what all of all sorte and also all maner of househowld stuff of all sorte such as plate or whatever the said Elizabeth was owner of at the day of my marriage unto her the said Elizabeth w'h to me hath desended and by reight ought to desend frome her unto me by the said marriage wherever the same may be in the counte of Pembroke, Carmarthen or Cardigan or elsewhere. Item I give and bequethe also unto Dame Elizabeth Wogan my weaded wiefe all my goods, cattle and chattles w'h the lease of the house wherein Griffith David . . . dwelleth being in the parish of Henlan Amgode in the cou'ty of Carmarthen and the lease of the mille cauled Molfre Dyffryne otherwise cauled Wyrghloedd in the p'ish of Clydey in the county of Pembroke and all the goods and cattles and chattles laid down in a scedual annexed to a deade of gifte by me made to John Stradley and John Hogwent, gent, to the use of Dame Elizabeth my wiefe. Item moreover alsoe I give and bequethe unto my said wiefe, Dame Elizabeth Wogan, my message and lande cauled Milton w'h the store of cattle

and stuffe now in my oune handes and the tenement thereunto belonginge cauled Milton mylle in the P'sh of Burton in the county of Pembroke with all and singular the lande, waters and watercourses and all other appurtenances thereunto belonginge or appertaininge to the said messuadge and house of Milton and the griste mille thereunto belonginge cauled Pilton, with the messuage and all maner of lands and appurtenances. I give and bequethe unto Jayne for her life. Item I give and bequethe Agnes Adams half a dozene siluer spoones. Item I give and bequethe to Elizabeth Wogan my bastard daughter begotten of the body of Margaret Griffith verch Jennet Webbe my of my land cauled Norchard and my stocke of cattle and sheepe upon the said land beinge in the occupation of David Webbe and the rente of fifteen pounds paid by him two oxen and four hundred sheepe of mine. I give and bequethe unto the said Jane and Elinor my said bastard daughters the ten't and messuage and lands cauled Vaynor, the rente being fortie shillings, all w'h two tenements of Nortchard and the ten't of Rousedown are situate leinge and beinge w'h'in the p'sh of Bowlstone in the county of Pembroke the twee ten'ts of Norkeyard are in the occupation of the said David White and the ten't of Rousedowne in the ten're and occupation of Thomas Griffith his landes w'th all and singular theire right, members and appurt's unto the same and my share of land cauled Noutchard and Rousedowne and to one or any of them belonginge or in anywise app'taining the share beinge of the yearly rente of fifteen pounds and Rousedowne fortie shillings to have and to houlde the saide three messuages and tenements of lande w'h the said rente of seventeen poundes and the lande thereunto belonginge w'h all and singular their rights, members and app'tenances to the said Jayne Wogan and Elinor Wogan my said bastard daughters and to their feoffees and dessigned by me larger and ample maner as on my tenants or tenant of or to the p'misses tenente or tenants doe perfectly occupie or enjoy the same untel the before-said Jayne Wogan and Elinor Wogan shall receive the rentes and proffitts of the said twee ten'ts and landes and the flockes of sheepe and cattle thereunto belonginge out of the said twee ten'ts and lande of Nortcharde and out of the one ten't and land of Rousedowne the summe of fortie poundes to be payd of lawfull Englishe mony that is to saye fortie poundes unto the said Jayne Wogan and fortie poundes unto the said Elinor Wogan for and to the advancement of every of them in marriadge. Item my will is that the fourtie poundes given unto Jayne and the other fourtie poundes given to Elinor Wogan

shoulde be received and set out by the advise of my wiefe Dame Elizabeth Wogan and by John Standeley and Thomas Byrte, gent., whom I have made feoffees of truste and surge (?) as my saide weife, John Standeloye and Thomas Byrte shall be appointed unto the most gayne and may be made thereof. And that the interest and gayne that may come thereby yearly shall alsoe goe w^h the fortie pounds given unto any of them for the better advancement of them and of beinge in mariadge. Alsoe my will is that my weife Dame Elizabeth Wogan shall share the keepinge and bringinge up of the said Jayne Wogan and Elinor Wogan and after the said fortie pounds is payd unto every of them out of the rente and p^fitte of the same lande of Nortchard and Rousedowne in maner aforesaid then my will is yf any one of my saide bastard daughters shall happen to die before she shoulde be any tyme married then I give and bequethe the same fortie pounds given unto her soe dying unto the other bastard daughter who shalbe then livinge to the p^ferment in marriadge unless she shoulde be before the death of her sister at any time married. Item I give and bequethe towarde the repayre of the church of Bowlston and Burton twenty sheelings. . . . Item I doe ordayne constitute nominate and make my sonne and heayre John Wogan of Myltern, Esq., to be my sole executor of this my last Will and testament to whom I give and bequeath the residue of all my lands ten^ts goods cattles and chattles movable and unmovable not before given and bequeathed. Item yf my said sonne and heayre John Wogan of Milton, Esq., shall dislike or deny to be my executor then I doe ordaine, constitute, nominate and make my wellbeloved cozen Thomas Lloyd, Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of St. Davids to be executor of this my last Will and testament because he shall have sufficiente goode for payment of all my deptes beinge aboute some foure skore pounds and I owinge him less twenty pounce, Item I doe give and bequeth the use of all my goods, sheepe, cattles and chattles of what kinde or sorte soever the same be movable or unmovable not afore given or bequethed. Item I doe nominate and apointe ordayne and authorise Richard Atkins, William Ouldsourte, Alban Stepneth, James Prodreth and John Byrte Esq^rs to be my overseers of this my last Will and testament giving them and eurie of them and to any of them or to any one of them full power and authoritie to deale and doe according to the confidence and truste I repose in them whom I doe prairie and desire them both kindly and faithfullie will and shall see for to be donne that article and bequeste In witness whereof I have hereunto

(Signed) J. WOGAN.

It may be that my two sonnes in lawes will saye that I owe them some mariadge mony but I p'test before God I have payd them all the moneye I p'missed them and to one of them more than I p'missed them. Dated the eighth day of December Anno Dom' 1601 in the foure and fortith yeare of the raigne of our moste gracious sou'raigne Lady Elizabeth of England, Fraunce and Eirland, Defender of the faithe. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name the day and yeare above written.

A note of which cattle and sheepe I shall leave my executor :
Imprimis of cattle upon Boulston ground, fourscore lacking one.



The Wogan Tomb in Boulston Church.
(From a Photograph by Captain Reid.)

Item of sheepe there, twoe hundred and fower.

Besides horses, mares and coultes and besides the househould stuffe.

The stock of Milton :—

Imprimis of keyne,	.	.	foreteene.
Item of sheepe,	.	.	one hundred.
Imprimis of keyne,	.	.	twelve.
Item of oxen,	.	.	twoe.
Item of sheepe,	.	.	a hundred.

(Signed) J. WOGAN.

Witnesses hereunto : John Stanley, John Hayward, Richard

Williams, Jevan Phillippe of Vaynor, Lewis Lloyd of Bowlstone, Wm. Rowe of the same, Morgan Harry, Ll'n Thomas and John Johes.

This will is in the Probate Court at Carmarthen. One corner of the parchment on which it is written is torn ; this accounts for the blanks in the earlier portion of the transcript. In several places the writing is illegible. Dame Elizabeth Byrte was the second wife of the testator. She was the daughter of Robert Byrte, of Llwyndyris, Cardiganshire, an Alderman of Carmarthen, and Elizabeth, coheiress of Edward Ryd, of Castle Moel (Green Castle), near Carmarthen.

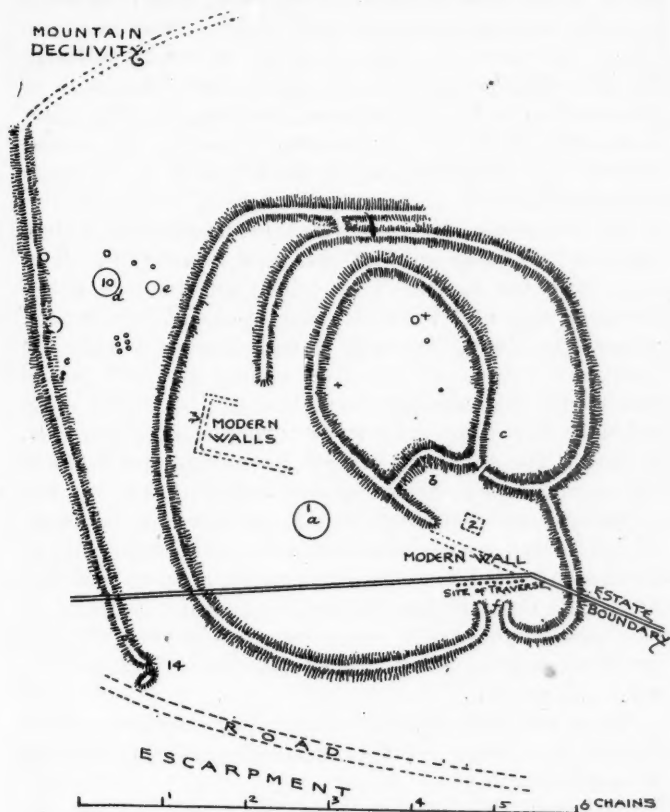
The illustration is a reproduction of a photograph of the monument erected in Boulston Church during his lifetime by Sir John Wogan, the son of the last testator and his first wife Jane. It bears an interesting inscription, showing six generations of the family.

THE EXPLORATION OF A PREHISTORIC CAMP IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

BY H. W. WILLIAMS, ESQ., F.G.S.

A LITTLE to the westward of Ystradyfodwg parish church, in the Rhondda valley, Glamorganshire, a spur issues for nearly a mile in a north-easterly direction from the hills bounding the southern side of the valley, and forms the dividing land between Cwmparc and Ton. The eastern extremity of this spur, having been subjected to the erosive influences of glaciers, is terraced to a lower level than the highest knoll of the spur upon which the camp is placed. Nature had thus here provided an admirable site for a camp. There is a sharp rise in the ground on approaching the camp, along the course of the ancient roadway known as *Rhiw Gutto*, from the eastern side; on the north and north-eastern sides there are steep declivities, and on the southern side there is a precipitous escarpment; while on the western side, before the colliery workings drained the land, there was a deep morass, impassable save along a narrow causeway. All these natural defences had been greatly strengthened by art, and the builders of the camp have left evidence of no little military skill in making the most of a fastness good fortune had given them. A strong stone wall and ditch at Bwlch-y-Clawdd, about one-and-a-half miles to the westward, completely preserved them against attack from the Ogmore valley, and an outpost at Carn Mosyn, some four miles to the north-westward, and within sight of the camp, would give the occupiers timely warning of an attack from the direction of the Vale of Neath; while at other points to the southward

and eastward (notably at Penrhiwfer, Dinas, where a traditional king once lived) there are evidences that outposts existed on those sides as well.



Prehistoric Camp in the Rhondda Valley.

(Surveyed by Mr. W. F. Dyke).

The walls of the camp, following the lines shown in the plan, were constructed of uncoursed dry-built masonry, such as characterises the stone-wall camps of Dartmoor, Treceiri, Carn Goch, Trigarn, and other well-known

camps, and the bases of the walls here average a thickness of about 8 ft. The width of the bases would justify the assumption that, when entire, the walls would be at least from 8 ft. to 10 ft. high; but they have been so thoroughly robbed of stone, presumably to build the numerous and extensive boundary walls in the immediate vicinity of the camp, that but little of them remain. Here and there, however, the despoilers have left fragments of the walls resting on undisturbed virgin soil, thus giving the key to their structure and extent.

The builders of the camp have left us proof that they possessed no mean military skill and knowledge. The main entrance to the camp, which was placed on the southern side, and was naturally protected by the cliff referred to above, was very cleverly designed with the view to the discomfiture of an enemy who had gained the small plateau between it and the cliff. The entrance was covered by walls turned sharply inwards, so that if the enemy succeeded in carrying the gateway by assault they could be assailed in flank by the defenders, and opposed by others inside a traverse, which formed part of the defensive work, and probably be driven back before gaining entrance to the citadel. There is a noteworthy similarity between the construction of this entrance and that at Caynham Camp, as described in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 5th Ser., vol. xvi, p. 216.

There was probably a second entrance on the northern side of the camp, but the exploration of this was not proceeded with.

Although the camp stands at an altitude of nearly 1,200 ft. above sea level it is well sheltered by the surrounding hills, yet dominated by none, these being too far distant from the site to be used for purposes of attack. The rock composing the spur is of Pennant sandstone. There is reason for believing that before the surrounding land was drained by the colliery

workings, the camp had an abundant water supply in the morass referred to, and elsewhere; and immediately outside the western wall there appears to have been a pond, or small lake, from which the defenders could have drawn water in time of trouble.

In common with other prehistoric strongholds, the name of the camp has been lost, and, so far as I have been able to gather, the only local name in which reference is made to it as a *Castell* is that borne by the roadway (*Heol y Castell*) ascending to it from Ystrad Fechan, an approach distinct from *Rhiw Gutto*, referred to above. The suggestion that it is referred to as "the Old Castle upon the hill," in a grant of land of the thirteenth century, upon investigation does not appear to be tenable. The document must refer to some other "castle."

Before entering upon a detailed account of the exploratory work carried out in the fortnight we were able to devote to the research, it should be stated that the exploration was initiated and the expenses defrayed by the Rhondda Naturalists' Society (whose President is the Rev. Precentor Lewis, vicar of Ystradyfodwg), and my connection with the exploration was due to an invitation given me by the Society to superintend the excavations. Permission to explore was obtained from the agents to the Bute and Crawshay-Bailey estates.

I was greatly assisted in the superintendence of the work by a committee consisting of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, Mr. W. Parfitt (Secretary), Mr. Llew. Jones, Mr. W. F. Dyke (who surveyed the camp and prepared the plan), Mr. B. O. Eschell, Mr. W. O'Connor, F.G.S., Mr. D. Thomas, Mr. John Griffith, Mr. Thos. A. Thomas, Mr. A. Thompson, Mr. Morgan Williams, Mr. W. Leeming, and Mr. R. W. Morgan. Col. Morgan and Mr. C. H. Glascodine, of Swansea, represented the Cambrian Archæological Association.

The entire absence of any surface indications marking the sites of the habitations left no alternative but to make trenches in search of floors. It was considered advisable to commence work directly upon the inner wall on the northern side and proceed in a southerly direction, and accordingly, at 10 A.M. on Monday, July 8th, 1901, work was begun with four men. The result of the digging upon the wall showed that it had been completely destroyed; the faces being doubtful, its width could not be accurately determined. It was shown, however, that the wall ruins rested on the subsoil. The exploration of the wall at this point was abandoned, and the trenches proper were proceeded with. The only reward for the first day's labour was a stone pounder.



Fig. 1.
Bronze Dagger-blade found
in the Rhondda Camp.

Finding that trench-cutting yielded no results, and that the enthusiasm was flagging, two of the men were put to dig at the circle marked *a*. When I visited the camp for the first time, in 1897, my impression was that this was the base of a cairn, but now I felt doubtful, and was not sure that it was not the site of a circular hut, and therefore cautiously searched for the wall—but no wall being found, the outer rim was boldly dug into, and soon charcoal was found. No distinct floor was discoverable, and my first impression regained favour; and ultimately I had conclusive proof that we were dealing with the base of a cairn covering a place of interment. After careful search, Mr. R. J. B. Lewis, of Ystradyfodwg Vicarage, picked

up a fragment of a bronze weapon (Fig. 1), which showed a fresh fracture. Diligent search was made for the remainder, and ultimately another piece of the same weapon was found. Then followed finds of bone, pottery (Fig. 2), evidently portions of two urns, and some worked flint (Fig. 3). The next day, more pottery, worked flint, and a small piece of nondescript quartz, which had probably been worked, were picked up. On the third day also flint was found; and a third piece of bronze, which fitted in between the two pieces previously discovered, was found. The pieces of bronze, fitted together, are figured in the accompanying illustration. A quantity of black ashy, organic-laden soil was found in two places, confirming the opinion that the site explored was a burial cairn; that there



Fig. 2.—Fragment of Bronze Age Pottery found in the Rhondda Camp.

was no present evidence of the existence of a cist or cists; that there had probably been two interments; that the urns had been broken in fragments, and that they and their contents had been scattered, presumably by the builders of the boundary walls, who robbed the cairn of its stones.

When the last-described site had been thoroughly explored, search was made in various places for hut sites, with some success, and in the search distinct floors and dressed flint (including three well-worked leaf-shaped arrow heads, the two most perfect being figured), pot-boilers and stone pounders were found.

At the spot marked *b* on the plan there appeared to be something more than purely military work, and upon this being dug into, a small cist, similar to that

found at Langstone Moor by the Dartmoor Exploration Committee, was exposed. There was an almost entire absence of charcoal in its vicinity, the covering stone (if it ever possessed one) had been removed, and the cist contained no perceptible organic remains of any kind.

On the hut floor at *c* was found a quantity of charcoal, and two fragments of pottery, one of which proved interesting, as it contained a speck of local Pennant sandstone, showing that the pot had been made of local clay and burnt probably on the spot. Here also were

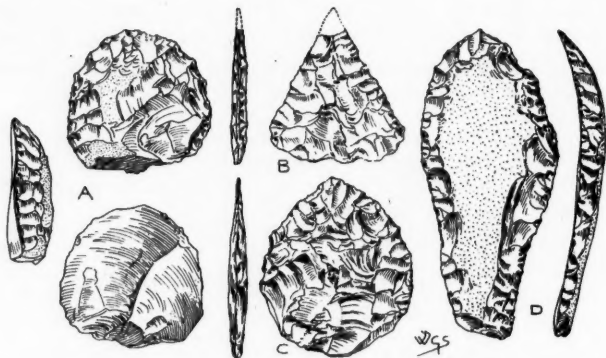


Fig. 3.—Worked Flints found in the Rhondda Camp.

found some burnt stones, which may have been used as pot-boilers.

At *d* extensive burning operations had been carried on at one time, shown by a hole about 1 ft. 6 ins. deep and a few feet wide, nearly full of ashes, and surrounded by a large number of burnt stones. This may have been the place where the occupiers of the camp burnt their ware.

At *e*, on the outer side of the wall, was found a small carved object, the use or purpose of which was not understood.

One of the most interesting results of the exploration

was the uncovering of a paved way at the entrance *f*. The stones forming the pavement were not pitched, but firmly placed on the flat, and in the centre was an apparently more beaten or frequented path. The pavement was 9 ft. wide, and a length of 36 ft. was uncovered.

One day was devoted to a visit to a cluster of hut-circles at Blaen-Rhondda, where two hut-circles were examined. Nothing was found beyond a little charcoal, two well-used seam rubbers, one of which is shown on Fig. 4, and a quantity of iron slag, which, from its distribution and occurrence I feel satisfied, after careful consideration, was accidentally associated with the hut in which it was found. The absence of any later work at this place indicates that the habitations belong probably to the same period as the camp.



Fig. 4.—Seam-rubber from the Rhondda Camp.

THE FINDS.

The following articles of archaeological interest were found:

Small bronze spear-head (or dagger-blade) broken accidentally.

Seventy-two pieces of plain hand-made pottery.

Fifteen pieces of hand-made pottery, bearing ornamental patterns.

A curiously carved stone, which may have been one of a pair of "sleeve-link" garment fasteners.

A stone carved into the form of a cone.

Three leaf-shaped arrow heads.

Six flint knives and scrapers.

A number of flint cores and flakes.

Fourteen rubbing or smoothing stones.

Six stone pounders or mullers.

A number of pebbles and stones, suitable for use as sling-stones.

A number of whole, and portions of, "pot-boilers."

A great quantity of charcoal and calcined, or "altered," bones.

CONCLUSIONS.

The exploration of the camp can only be described as partial, and for that reason care must be taken to avoid drifting to unwarranted conclusions. But with the evidence before us, the camp may with tolerable safety be called "a stone-walled camp of the Early Bronze Period."

The camp has a distinguishing feature, namely, that here we have interments within the lines. In other camps which have been explored, it has been found that the interments were made outside, and some distance from the camp. However, here also are found a number of burial cairns on eminences some little distance from the home of the people who erected them.

The position of the outworks in relation to this important camp indicate that the builders were a people who perforce had to isolate themselves from the inhabitants of the surrounding country. Further search might reveal definite ethnological data.

THE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. DEINIOL, BANGOR.

BY HAROLD HUGHES, ESQ., A.R.I.B.A.

(Continued from 6th Ser., vol. i, p. 204.)

FOURTEENTH-CENTURY WORK.

THE three eastern arms of the church had, as we have seen, been rebuilt before the commencement of the fourteenth century. There is no indication that, previous to this period, the Norman work of the nave had been disturbed. In this century, however, the whole of the church west of the crossing was rebuilt; of this work the outer walls of the aisles still remain. The nave arcades are of later date. The external walls are divided into seven bays. The arcades were rebuilt in the early sixteenth century, without reference to the fourteenth-century spacing.

Contained in the western respond of the south arcade are remains of a fourteenth-century respond *in situ*.¹ The later work extends into the nave 7 ft. to 8 ft. in advance of the earlier. In the north-east angle of the south aisle, during Sir Gilbert Scott's restoration, the remains of an old respond were discovered *in situ* to the south of the existing work.² According to a sketch published in Sir Gilbert's second report, the section appears to be identical with that of the built-up earlier western respond of the same arcade, referred to above. From the fact that the earlier eastern respond was south of the existing arcade, while the western are in one line, we may conclude

¹ The position is indicated at B on the plan of the Cathedral (*Arch. Camb.*, 6th Ser., vol. i, p. 180).

² At D on the ground plan.

that the fourteenth-century nave inclined more to the south than the sixteenth. Fig. 1 shows a section of the mutilated remains of the western respond, together with that of a portion of a pier, evidently belonging to the same arcade. Two stones of this section may be

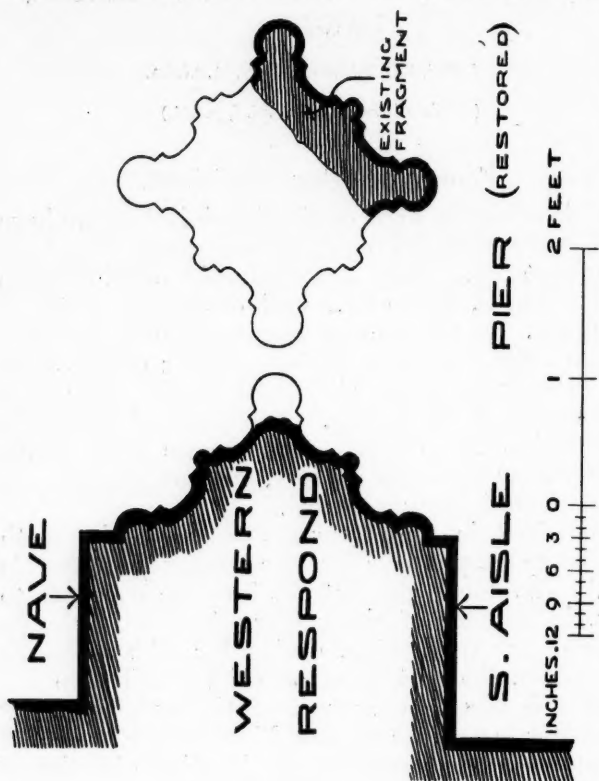
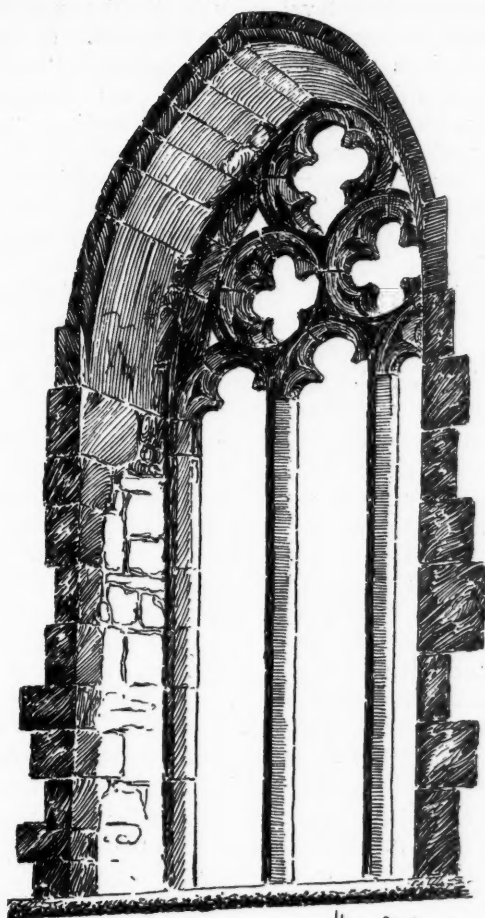


Fig. 1.—Fourteenth Century Respond and Pier of Nave Arcade in Bangor Cathedral.

seen, amongst other remains, on the floor at the west end of the north aisle. The piers were arranged diamond-wise, and consisted of four bold angle-shafts, with small intermediate shafts separated by shallow hollows.

When excavating to level the floor in July, 1873,



The glazing is not shown

H. W. Hughes

Fig. 2.—Window in South Aisle of Nave of Bangor Cathedral.

the base of a respond was discovered at the south-west corner of the north aisle.¹ It may now be seen in

¹ At A on the ground plan.

situ above the floor level. Evidently it is a portion of the fourteenth-century northern arcade. Sir Gilbert Scott mentions that the older arcade was "some 3 ft. wider across from pillar to pillar than the present." However, he does not refer to the western respond, which probably was not then disclosed to view. I think he must have calculated that the arcades of the two different periods were parallel with each other. The extra width could not have been more than 1 ft. 6 ins.

Sir Gilbert mentions that fragments of pillars and arches of the fourteenth century, but differing from the eastern respond, were found while underpinning the foundations of the south-west pier of the crossing. I have not seen the fragments referred to.

The entrance doorways, in both north and south aisles, are in the second bay from the west end. Each of the other bays contains a three-light traceried window. The lights have trefoiled cusping. The tracery consists of three quatrefoiled circles. Fig. 2 is an interior sketch of one of the windows in the south aisle. Previous to the recent "restoration" all the windows of the north aisle, and one in the south, were filled with debased tracery, but the cusps of the old quatrefoils remained in the heads. There is a tradition, repeated by Mr. Longueville Jones,¹ but without any foundation, that the windows of the nave were brought from the ancient church of St. Mary.

The entrance doorways have two-centred arched heads. The mouldings of the jambs and arches are continuous, and are formed of large members (see Fig. 3). Above the south doorway, on the outside of the church, is a niche with a cinquefoiled ogee arch.

There are slight differences between the work in the north and south walls. The north doorway is at a considerably lower level than the south. A flight of steps within the church leads up from the former to

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Ser., vol. i, p. 189.

the floor level. A corresponding flight descends from the south doorway. The south windows are at a higher level than the north. A string, consisting of a bold roll, is carried along the internal wall under the south windows, but is absent in the north wall. The internal arch of the south windows is chamfered, but that of the north has a square arris. The northern buttresses contain shallow niches in their heads; the southern are terminated with weatherings. I think it would be safe to assign the aisle walls, with the remains of the cor-

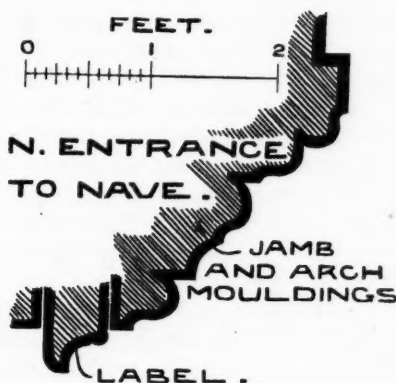


Fig. 3.—Mouldings of North Entrance to Nave of Bangor Cathedral.

responding arcades, to the middle of the fourteenth century.

In Mr. J. Oldrid Scott's plan, published in *The Builder*,¹ the positions of two tombs are shown, the one occupying the space in the north wall of the chancel under the modern organ-chamber arch, the other the corresponding position in the south wall of the chancel. That in the northern wall is supposed to be the tomb of Bishop Anian Sais, that in the southern of Tudor ap Grono ap Tudor. Browne Willis informs us that in the Registers of Canterbury mention is made

¹ *The Builder*, September, 1892.

of the decease of Bishop Anian Seys, on Thursday, January 26th, and his burial at Bangor, on January 28th, 1327, in a certain wall between the choir and altar.¹ As the choir was, at this date, doubtless under the crossing, this position would answer the description. The tomb was, I suppose, removed to give place to the modern organ-chamber arch.

With reference to the other tomb, Sir Gilbert Scott informs us, he learns, "that in 1365 (or 1367) Tudor ap Grono ap Tudor was buried in the wall on the right (or south) side of the choir," and suggests that the tomb in the south wall is his resting-place. It is at a higher level than the northern tomb. Sir Gilbert suggests that possibly the levels of the floors may have been changed between 1327 and 1365, or that each was placed at the level of the chapel adjoining the respective tomb (that to the south having always been higher than that to the north). The latter suggestion is probably correct. The southern tomb is hidden from view, on the one side by the modern stalls, on the other by modern masonry.²

A number of tiles were discovered during the "restoration" under the floors of the chancel and of the building to the north, in the position now occupied by the choir vestry. The old tiles have been relaid in the floor at the west end of the north aisle. As to the original positions of the various tiles, it is difficult to speak with certainty. Statements by different authorities relating to the same tiles do not agree. The late Mr. Stephen Williams, in a former number of *Archæologia Cambrensis*,³ describes the most important specimens, and tells us it appears from a letter from Mr. E. C. Morgan, who was acting as clerk of works at the time of the restoration, that these tiles were found

¹ Browne Willis, p. 74.

² This masonry is shown in the sketch (*Arch. Camb.*, 6th Ser., vol. i, p. 184).

³ *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser. vol., xii, p. 107.

scattered about in the earth and *débris* below the floor of the choir. With reference to their dates, Mr. Stephen Williams only remarks that a winged dragon on one pattern is of the type found on some of the Welsh monumental slabs of the thirteenth century, and that the foliage on others appears to be of late fourteenth or early fifteenth-century character. Mr. Williams's Paper is illustrated from drawings made by the late Mr. D. Griffith Davies.

Concerning the same tiles, Mr. Barber, in his notes, affirms that they were discovered "under the timber flooring of the chapter-building." Sir Gilbert Scott, in his second report, writes:—"Many interesting encaustic tiles have been found in the chancel, some *in situ*. These show the old levels of the chancel or sanctuary at three points, and prove it to have risen by successive steps towards the east. The tiles are embossed, and of one colour—a green formed by the glazing. Their patterns are rich and beautiful." Rough illustrations of two patterns are reproduced in the report, but are of tiles not described by Mr. Stephen Williams.

From the evidence before us, it appears, therefore, that some of the tiles were discovered in the chancel, during Sir Gilbert Scott's restoration, and others in the chapter-house building, during the carrying out of the later work by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott. It is not clear, however, as to the positions occupied by the tiles of the separate patterns.

The greater number of the tiles probably belong to the fourteenth century, though some, judging from their character, might be earlier.

A most interesting sepulchral slab, generally known as "the Eva slab," dating from the middle or latter half of the fourteenth century, was discovered in June 1879, in connection with some of the tiles mentioned above, under the timber flooring of the chapter-house building. On the removal of the timber floor, Mr. Barber writes, "fragments of three successive tiled



Fig. 4.—Sepulchral Slab of Eva in Bangor Cathedral.

floors were discovered below. Under one and above another of these ancient floors appeared Eva." . . . (Fig. 4).

"The slab was not *in situ*, for one side was rammed against a wall where the inscription could not be read, and it had fallen much below the floor on which it had been placed. It was surrounded by fourteenth-century tiles, with smaller and earlier tiles filling in at the mutilated ends of the stone. The tiles are now judiciously laid in the floor, in front of the monument." The sepulchral slab has been set on end, and fixed against the west end of the north aisle, with the tiles laid in the floor in front of it. A full description of the slab, by Mr. Stephen Williams, appears in *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1895.¹ The article is accompanied by illustrations of the slab, reproduced from sketches made by myself. Another illustration, with a description, appears in *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1886.² It

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. xii, p. 125.

² *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. iii, p. 52.

may be mentioned that the slab was found surrounded by burnt wood.

Before proceeding, it may be well to enumerate the alterations to the cathedral carried out in the fourteenth century, as evidenced by the structure. We have a new nave with its aisles, two mural tombs, in the north and south walls of the chancel respectively, and new tiled floors in the chancel and the chapter-house building.

We have little documentary evidence showing the existence of any effort towards the alteration or support of the building during this century. Browne Willis¹ gives us the will of Bishop Ringstede, who died in 1365, and left £100 to his cathedral; but stipulated that, in case his successor was a Welshman, the £100 given to Bangor Cathedral should be at his executors' discretion, whether they should pay it or not; and, Browne Willis adds, "I suppose they did not." In 1387, Bishop Swaffham obtained a grant of the sinecures of Llanynys and Llanvair towards the repairs of the cathedral.

FIFTEENTH AND EARLY SIXTEENTH-CENTURY WORK.

Browne Willis informs us² that Owain Glyndwr, who rose in arms in 1400, in behalf of the deposed sovereign, King Richard II, set fire to the Cathedrals of Bangor and St. Asaph, and burnt them to the ground in 1402, "seemingly because the bishops of those churches were in King Henry's interest." That Glyndwr was supported in his revolt by certain church dignitaries appears evident. We are told a commission was issued, in June 1402, to certify the names of those who preached up rebellion in the two dioceses.³ Bishop Byfort, apparently appointed after the destruction of the cathedral, the Archdeacon of Anglesey, and David

¹ Browne Willis, pp. 76-78, 217.

² *Ibid.*, p. 84.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 83.

Daron, Dean of Bangor, are said to have been outlawed for taking part with Glyndwr in his conspiracy, which, by tradition, is reported to have been conceived in the Dean's house. Shakespeare,¹ however, lays the scene in the Archdeacon's house in Bangor, those present being Henry Percy (Hotspur), Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, the Earl of Worcester, Glendwr, Lady Percy and Lady Mortimer. According to tradition, the Archdeacon's house is now known as "The City Vaults," to all appearance a modern public-house, but retaining an ornamental chimney-stack, though of later character than that of the period referred to. It is situated in the High Street, a short distance to the south-west of the cathedral, at the corner of Lon-y-popty.

After the destruction of the cathedral by Glyndwr, Browne Willis² presumes that, for the most part, it lay in ruins till Bishop Dean's time, at the end of the century. Both Sir Gilbert Scott and Mr. Barber adopt this view. I doubt, however, if the church was so far in ruins during the whole of the century as to be unfit for use. Indeed, Sir Gilbert Scott, in his first report, states that: "No doubt some temporary erection, or the reparation of a part of the building, enabled the chapter to continue the services." Bishop Cliderow, 1423-1435, certainly seems to have taken an interest in his cathedral. In his will he directs that he should be buried at Crayford if he died within twelve miles of that place, or, if within two days' journey of Bangor, then in St. John's Chapel in that cathedral. Further, he directed that out of the sale of his goods his executors should cover his church with shingles, and he leaves to the cathedral his mitre, vestments, capes, and other goods.³ St. John's Chapel Browne Willis presumes to have been either in the north transept or the chapter-house buildings. It is doubtful whether the executors performed their part, in so far as roofing the

¹ Shakespeare, *Henry IV*, Act iii, Scene 1.

² Browne Willis, p. 89.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 87, 231.

church with shingles. I think we may gather from the will that a portion of the building, St. John's Chapel, was in a fit state to receive the Bishop's body, and in a fair state of repair, but that the church was in need of re-roofing. It is evident that the Bishop took thought for the preservation of his cathedral. It is improbable that he would be content to allow the building to stand in ruins during his lifetime, without attempting to repair it to a certain extent. Another Bishop, John Stanbury, who was transferred to Hereford, and died 1472-74, bequeathed "xxx*l.* of lawful money of England to this Cathedral Church of Bangor, to be expended ad ejus tantu modo edificationem."¹

Bishop Henry Dean, or Denny, was elected bishop² in 1496, translated to Salisbury in 1500, and made Archbishop of Canterbury in 1501. Browne Willis states that the rebuilding of the choir is said to have been entirely his work. On his removal he left to his successor at Bangor his crozier and mitre, on condition that he would finish the work he had begun. That Dean Kyffin, 1480-1502, had a hand in the work, will appear from evidence below.

The choir is lighted by a large window in the east wall, and a large window in the south wall, between the stalls and the east end, lighting the sanctuary, and two smaller windows in each of the side walls, high up above the level of the stalls. The high level of the westernmost windows is adapted to the present position of the choir, which occupies the eastern arm of the cross. There is little doubt that Bishop Dean placed his choir in this position. During the Norman period, and the following centuries, including the fourteenth, the choir would probably have occupied the space under the crossing, the eastern arm then being given up to the presbytery. With the shorter early structure and its apsidal termination, this was natural. That the choir continued in its early position into the four-

¹ Browne Willis, p. 91.

Ibid., p. 94.

teenth century would appear from the existence of the mural tombs and doorways, both in the northern and southern walls, which otherwise would be hidden by the stalls. The east window is of essentially a different character to those in the side walls. The sections and general details are more refined, and I am inclined to consider it of slightly earlier workmanship; and, if so, possibly of an earlier period than that of Bishop Dean. Probably the greater portion of the east wall was rebuilt, together with the window. We know that the whole chancel was not rebuilt at this period, as the southern wall retains specimens of twelfth, early thirteenth, and fourteenth-century work *in situ*. The east window consists of five lights, divided into two heights by a transom (Fig. 5). The head is filled with Perpendicular tracery, contained under a two-centred arch. The heads of all the lights have cinquefoil cusping. The interior sketch of the church will show the general appearance of this window. The late Rev. H. Longueville Jones, while admiring the excellent design and proportion of the east window, states that "it is known to be of very late date, as much so as the beginning of the eighteenth century."¹ As he refers to Browne Willis alluding to its bad condition, I doubt whether he has further authority for his statement than may be argued from the knowledge that, if it was in bad condition in 1721, when Browne Willis wrote, and was in perfect order in 1850, when Longueville Jones penned his notes, it must naturally have been rebuilt some time between these two dates. Browne Willis,² indeed, says that the greater portion of the design of the glass could not be made out, as "it is so broken and patched up." The jambs and arch are evidently ancient. The mullions and tracery are in a very perfect condition. I believe the whole of the work is essentially ancient.

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 2nd Ser., vol. i, p. 192.

² Browne Willis, p. 16.

The large window in the southern wall of the sanctuary contains five lights, with tracery in the head,

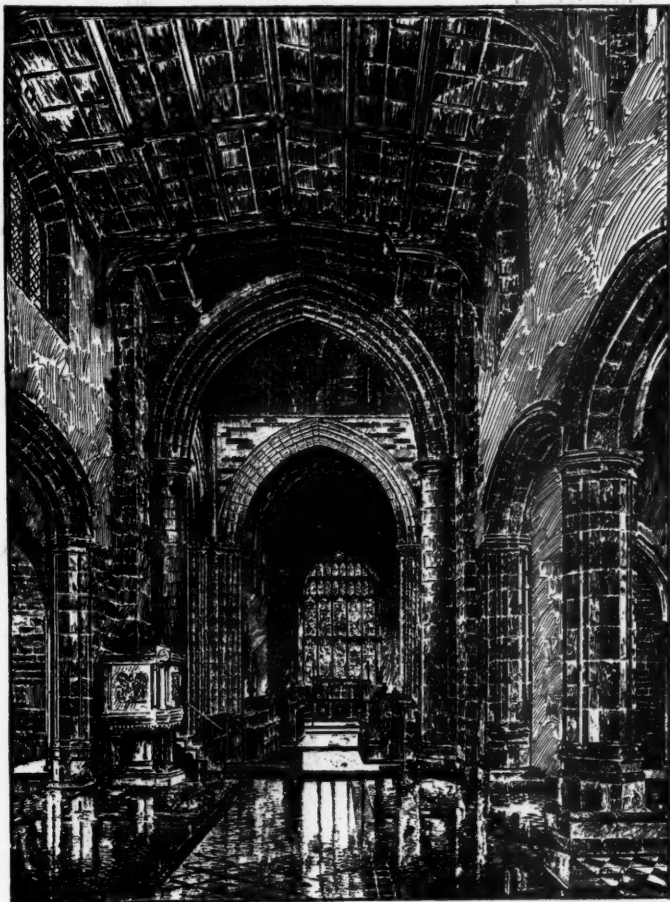


Fig. 5.—Bangor Cathedral: Interior, looking East.

within a two-centred arch. It will be seen by reference to the sketch (Fig. 6) that it differs essentially from the east window. The tracery is not cusped, and

its character is altogether more debased. The three-light windows over the stalls apparently belong to the same period.

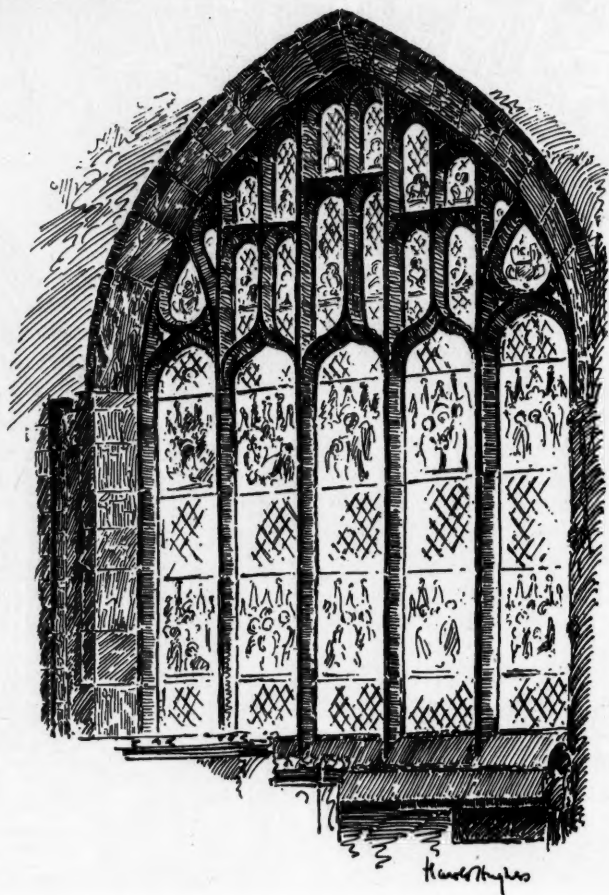


Fig. 6.—Window in the Southern Wall of the Sanctuary of Bangor Cathedral.

In the north wall of the chancel, east of the stalls, is a doorway with a two-centred arched head, which formerly opened into the chapter-house building. The

lower part is hidden by the present floor. The section of jambs and arch-mouldings is a double ogee. Close to it in the same wall, to the west, is a wide recess, with a four-centred arch, which apparently opened into the same building, at a slightly higher level.

From old drawings, taken before the "restoration," the Perpendicular tracery which filled the gable windows of the two transepts would appear to have been of the same character as that of the side windows of the chancel. A large portion of the two transepts was rebuilt during the "restoration." Referring to this work, Sir Gilbert Scott, writes,¹ "The dangerous condition of the walls, especially those of the south transept, requiring considerable portions of them to be taken down and rebuilt." It was here that the fragments of the thirteenth-century work were discovered, having been re-used as mere walling material, proving that portions of the walls were of later date than the thirteenth century, and doubtless of the same period as the Perpendicular tracery which had been used in connection with the Early English sill, jambs, and arch-stones. The north wall of the north transept, as we have seen above, was of less width than that of the thirteenth century. Of the glass, which doubtless belonged to the same period as the masonry (fifteenth or early sixteenth century), much still remained in the windows when Browne Willis wrote. Now all has disappeared. The upper portion of the east window contained the figures of St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, and St. George, amongst others, and a crucifix.² The large window in the south wall of the chancel contained many figures of bishops and saints. One of the lesser windows contained a figure of St. Deiniol, put up by a certain Maurice;³ the other, as Browne Willis remarks, "two figures of she saints, viz., St. Donwenna and St. Katharine, and at bottom these words, *Orate pro Bono*

¹ Second Report.

² Browne Willis, p. 16.

³ The Archdeacon of Bangor, 1502-25, was Maurice Glynn (*Ibid.*, p. 17). He founded a chantry in the cathedral (*Ibid.*, p. 133).

statu Magistri Kyffin Decani qui hanc Fenestram fecit."¹

Dean Kyffin, 1480-1502, founded a chantry "in the south cross isle" (south transept), in honour of St. Katharine. St. Donwenna was the tutelar saint of Llandwyn Church, Anglesey, of which he was rector. Dean Kyffin was buried at the entrance to the transept from the south aisle. Browne Willis's description of the position of Dean Kyffin's grave hardly coincides with the position shown on the plan accompanying his work. It is there indicated within the south transept, in front of the position of the modern eastern arch.

In the windows on the north side of the chancel were the arms of the Griffiths' of Penrhyn.

The north and south transept windows retained painted glass. The figures, however, were so patched up with ordinary glass, that little could be made of them.

Browne Willis² informs us the stalls "were made some time after the restoration of King Charles II." The late Mr. D. Griffith Davies drew attention to a miserere, formerly in the cathedral, but now in Bangor Museum, in a note in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1893.³ The carving is apparently of fifteenth-century workmanship, and represents two winged beasts devouring the head of a man, who appears to be an ecclesiastic. Mr. Griffith Davies attempts to harmonise Browne Willis's statement with the existing remnant. He infers that portions of the earlier work were introduced into the new work seen by Browne Willis.

¹ Browne Willis, pp. 17, 18, 34, 124.

² *Ibid.*, p. 11.

³ *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. x, p. 343.

(To be continued.)

THE ADVENTURES OF A DENBIGHSHIRE GENTLEMAN OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY IN THE EAST INDIES.

BY ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER, ESQ.

THE accompanying letter, and Mr. Foster's introduction to the same, are reprinted, by permission, from *The Indian Antiquary*, 1902, p. 132, ff. I recognised at once most of the "cosens" mentioned in the letter; but the merit of identifying the actual writer of it, of the "brother and sister" to whom it was addressed, and of two of the "cosens" named, belongs to Mr. W. M. Myddelton.

The writer was Roger, the younger of the two sons of John Myddelton, of Gwaunynog, near Denbigh, by Hester his wife, daughter of Foulk Myddelton, of Bodlith in Llansilin. This Roger was living at Bodlith in 1637, and was named in his grandmother's will in 1643. The letter would then be addressed to Roger's elder brother, Foulk Myddelton, of Gwaunynog, and to Foulk's wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Roger Myddelton, of Plâs Cadwgan, near Wrexham, where Foulk spent the first years of his married life. Nearly all the allusions in the letter to kinsfolk will then become perfectly clear. The "Cosen Richard Myddelton," who was drowned, was doubtless, as Mr. W. M. Myddelton suggests, son of Thomas Myddelton, of Garthgynan, by his wife, Dowse, daughter of William Griffith, of Pont-y-llongdy, it being known that he died in the East India Company's service. "Cosen Peeter Ffoulkes" was of Ereiviatt, connected with the Myddeltons through the family of Chambres of Plâs Chambres. "Cozen Chambres" was, I suppose, John Chambres of the last-named place, whose grandmother was Ann Myddelton, and himself afterwards married Mary Lloyd, of Berse, a granddaughter of Roger Myddelton,

of Plâs Cadwgan. The family of Chambres, of Petton, Shropshire, was an offshoot from that of Plâs Chambres; but I cannot identify the Mr. Chambres who succeeded Mr. Greenhill in the Presidency at Fort St. George in 1659.

The accompanying abbreviated pedigree will render intelligible most of the references made by the writer to his kinsfolk.

MS. 147, *Mostyn Collection*, wherein the original copy of this letter was preserved, evidently belonged once to Gwaunynog. It contains the following entry:—"John Myddelton, Esqr., is the truw owner of this book;" and the signature of "Anne Towrrbridg" (Turbridge), who married John Myddelton, of Gwaunynog, occurs many times. The name of "Robert Parry, 1686," also appears; and Mr. W. M. Myddelton tells me that a Roger Myddelton, who married Cicely Parry, is mentioned in the will of John Parry, of Denbigh, mercer, 1653. On other pages of the MS. the names of John, Roger, Humphrey, ffoulke, Charles, Samuel, George, and Timothy Myddelton, are found (see Mr. J. Gwenogvryn Evans' *Catalogue*). These last were children of John and Elizabeth Myddelton, of Gwaunynog, and consequently nephews of the writer of the letter.

I cannot trace the Captain Roger Edwards, and William Lloyd, Archdeacon Lloyd's son, named in Roger Myddelton's letter, nor the Ambrose Salisbury, one of Myddelton's fellow-passengers, whom Mr. Foster mentions. But it is plain that many younger sons of the best families of North Wales sought their fortunes about the middle of the seventeenth century in the East Indies. The date of Elihu and Thomas Yale, of whom we may think in this connection, is somewhat later.

It only remains to acknowledge the pains taken by Mr. Edward Owen in copying this letter from the original transcript at Mostyn. The foot-notes to the letter are all from Mr. Foster's hands.

Richard Myddelton, of Wepre (eldest son of Jane Jones, of Wepre, admiral, by Jane Dryhurst, his wife), administration of effects 29 January, 1587.	John Myddelton, = Hester, da. of Ffoulk Myddelton, of Bodlith, in Llansilin.	
Captain Roger Myddelton, = Anne Cure, of Newington; of Plas Cadwgan, near Wrexham, 14 Dec., 1638. 1642.	Ffoulk Myddelton, = Elizabeth, da. of Capt. Roger Myddelton, living at Bodlith in 1637; mentioned in his grandmother's will in 1643. <i>The writer of the letter.</i>	
	Roger Myddelton, of Plas Cadwgan.	
	See below: <i>The brother and sister to whom the letter is addressed.</i>	
(1) —John Myddelton.	(1) Anne, = Ellis Meredith, of Pentrebychan.	(2) Ellen, second wife; born 1612.
(5) —Roger Myddelton, bapt. at Wrexham, 11 July, 1624, living in London, 1661.	The "J" and Roger of the letter(?).	
—4 other sons.	Roger. The "Mell" of the letter.	Mary, = John Chambers, married 14 January, 1670; died 30 January, 1690.
	Elizabeth, The "Betty" of the letter.	Ffoulke, aged 13 in 1641.
		Anne, = Thomas Lloyd, of Plas Madoc in Llansannan, mentioned in father-in-law's will.
(3) —Jane, = John Griffith of Brynbo Hall.	(4) Elizabeth, died 23 March, 1675-6.	(5) Marie, bapt. at Wrexham, 10 Sept., 1620; died at Coddington, 26 Nov., 1707.
	See above.	
	(6) Samuel Andrews, bapt. at Wrexham, 28 Oct., 1625; died 1690.	(7) Samuel Andrews, bapt. at Wrexham, 28 Oct., 1625; died 1690.

INTRODUCTION.

The following letter—interesting alike for its narrative of the shipwreck of the *Persia Merchant* on the Maldives, and its account of Madras at a little-known period of its history—was first brought to notice by a brief entry in the report of the Royal Historical MSS. Commissioners on the Welsh MSS. preserved at Mostyn Hall (*Parliamentary Paper C. 8829 of 1898, p. 195*). It occurs in the middle of a volume of miscellaneous Welsh poems (*Mostyn MS. 147, pp. 676-9*), into which it has been copied by some unknown (contemporary) hand, presumably on account of its interest to the family of Myddelton, to whom most of the poems refer. The copyist has mangled some of the names of places beyond recognition, and the folding of the paper has damaged a few other words; but on the whole the loss has been less than might have been expected. The letter is now printed from a transcript recently made by Mr. Edward Owen, with the courteous permission of Lord Mostyn, for incorporation with the India Office collection of Madras Records.

Of the writer, Captain Roger Myddelton, little is known beyond what he tells us himself. He had evidently seen military service, probably in the Cromwellian army; and as he speaks of himself as "part of mariner," he must have had some maritime experience as well. Our first notice of him, however, is on the 12th February, 1658, when the *Court Minutes* of the East India Company record his engagement as "Lieutenant," i.e., commander of the garrison, "of Fort St. George at £25 per annum." He was allowed a sum of £4 to expend in fresh provisions for the voyage, and was assigned a berth on board the good ship *Persia Merchant*, Captain Francis Johnson, bound for Madras. His fellow-passengers included four factors, viz., Jonathan Trevisa, Ambrose Salisbury, William Vassall, and Stephen Charlton, besides four soldiers—Roger Williams, Samuel Dorman, William Lloyd and Richard Myddelton (a cousin of his)—engaged to serve under him in the garrison. The vessel sailed about the middle of March, 1658, and from this point we may allow Myddelton himself to take up the story.

A few facts about Myddelton's subsequent history may be of interest. We hear of him next in January, 1661, when the Madras authorities wrote home that he had been granted leave to repair to Surat, and had accordingly embarked on the *Madras Merchant*, in February, 1660. They appear to have been glad to get rid of him, "being faine a little before to restraine his

person upon some misdemeanours." He had been invited to Surat, it seems, with the view of utilising his services at Maskat, in the Persian Gulf. Sultan bin Seif had recently expelled the Portuguese from that city, and negotiations had been set on foot for the transfer thither of the English staff at Gombroon. An English garrison, not to exceed one hundred men, was to be posted in one of the forts; and of this body it was intended to make Myddelton commandant. The scheme, however, came to nothing, as the Surat factors found they had quite enough on their hands without interfering further in Maskat affairs.

In November, 1660, Myddelton was sent in the Swally pinnace to Danda Rajpuri, Karwar, and Goa. The authorities at Surat had for some time been anxious to find some spot, outside the Mogul's dominions, suitable for the establishment of a fortified depôt, to which they could retreat should the exactions of the native officials become unendurable. This was shortly afterwards secured by the acquisition of Bombay; but in 1660 the Portuguese were turning a deaf ear to all suggestions of parting with one of their ports. The factors' attention was then turned to Danda Rajpuri, a fort on the coast about fifty miles south of Bombay, held by the Janjira Sidis, nominally on behalf of the King of Bijapur. Myddelton was accordingly deputed to pay a visit to the Governor of the fort, ostensibly to compliment him and request his assistance to any of the Company's shipping in need of his help, "but our main scope is that under this forme hee may take a view of the strength of the place, how scituated, the best way to be assailed, that if wee cannot fairly obtaine it, wee may forcibly per our shipping, and that lawfully, considering them as Pirats" (*Surat Consultations*, June 22nd, 1660). From Danda Rajpuri he was to proceed to Karwar, and survey two islands at the mouth of the Karwar River, which were reported to be suitable for a settlement; and coming back, he was to call at Goa, and inquire casually regarding the possibility of obtaining permission to reside on "the island called the Ellephant, lying in Bombay."

Nothing can be traced as to the result of this mission: but Myddelton was back by the 9th April, 1661, for on that date he witnessed two declarations at Swally (Forrest's *Selections from Bombay Records*: *Home*, vol. i, pp. 190, 191).

In a commission to Richard Craddock, proceeding to Persia, dated 3rd March, 1662 (*ibid.*, p. 199), the Surat factors mention that Myddelton had been sent to Gombroon, apparently to seize the native broker and send him to Surat for punishment. This

is the last entry that can be found relating to him; and it seems probable that, like so many of his contemporaries, he found a grave at that most unhealthy settlement.

WILLIAM FOSTER.

ROGER MYDDELTON'S LETTER.

Loving Brother and Sister,

I am betwixt too opinions wheather to write unto you or not; though I be silent, yet the newes of my misery will soone come to your eares. Five monthes¹ after our departure from England our shipp was cast away and many weare drown'd, amongst the rest Cosen Richard Myddelton; but my selfe miraculously saved (praysed be God of my salvacon), being sick of a feaver at that Instant, but had nothing about me but my shift, and of all I had in the shipp I saved not the worth of 2d. I can not expresse the miserableness of our condicon, the shipp beating upon a Rock under watter, and after four howers fell in peeces; this in darke night, not knowing where to looke for Land, our boate sunck under the shipp side, having but it and another, into which I, being parte of Mariner, was admitted, but the Merchants was faine to stay on board that night and most of the next day. Att breake of the day wee saw land, at which wee conceaved noe small joy, which wee with much danger recovered, for the sea broake upon us and fild us twise with watter. Although I was sick yet I laboured to save my skin; nothing but life endeavoured for. Wee went into the island called Ingramrudco, haveing noe living thing upon it for the use of man, wee haveing neither meate, drinke nor clothes, noe armes for defence nor anything to keepe life. Wee fitted our boate as well as wee could to save some men; some they tooke up swimming upon broken peeces of the shipp, which stuck fast in the Rock, amongst whom was Captain Roger Williams and arch deacon Lloyd son,² who are both my soldiers. Thus having as many as wee could save, being without food, wee ranged about the Island. Wee found a well of watter, of which wee dranke like pigeons, lifting head and harts for soe greate a mercy. Thus drinkeing watter, by good providence wee found coker nutt trees, which is both food and rayment; soe wee went by the sea side and found little shell fish and the like, but wanting fire wee tooke sticks and rubbed them togeather untill they kindled: thus wee lived heare ten or twelve dayes, not knowing wheather it was better for us to be seen by the Neighbouring Islanders, for some of the ancient seamen sayd they would cutt our throats. Att last there arived three of their boates full of men,

¹ August 9th, 1658, Trevisa's narrative.

² William Lloyd.

which wee dreaded but could not resist. One of our men swam a board of making signes [signes?] and signifieing our condicon, by hiroglyphicks they did seeme to comiserat us. Thus they did once or twice, and broug[ht us] Toddy to drinke and rice to eate, which was a greate refreshm[ent], promising us a boate to transport us to the King of Maldiv[es], who stiles himselfe the welthiest king in the world; but they juggled with us and carried us into another Island called Corwumbo, where wee had fish and other good things, as hony and rice, on which wee fedd like farmers. But they lorded over us sadly, telling us wee were att theire mercy, takeing from us what they would. Soe after a long tyme they brought a rotten vessell and bid us begon, murmuring against us, which created in us much jelouzie, fearing [for] our lives both night and day. Att last two of their Vice Royes came, saying if wee would send the king a Regalo¹ or Piscash they would give us a vessell. Soe one of the Merchants² had a gold chayn and 100 dollers. Soe wee left them. We sayled in this vessell towards Columbo, being a Citty in Zelon which the Dutch lately tooke from the Portugalls. Meeting a storme att sea in our tottering egshell wee were put by our port, being in greate danger. Wee putt into Caliputeen,³ being a small harbour in the King Candies countrey, an utter enemye to all whyte men. Wee not knowing, for wee can not heare of any English that were ever in those seas, sent some of our best Merchants⁴ to treat with them for a pilot, which they detayned, as it is thought, to a perpetuall imprisonment, and I scaped very hardly. Soe wee tooke too of their men and sayled away as fast as wee could having [leaving?] behind us fifteen⁵ men wandering in the woods, which can not possibly scape the Tirants hands. Now wee sayle towards the mayne Land of India. but theese two Rogues did pilate us upon

¹ A gift (Portuguese).

² Mr. Madison.

³ Kalpitiya, or Kalpentin, about 900 miles N. of Colombo.

⁴ Messrs. Vassall, Morganson and March. Trevisa says ten men endeavoured to make their way overland to Colombo.

⁵ This should be "ten," making thirteen in all left behind (see Trevisa's narrative).

These unfortunate men became fellow-captives of Robert Knox, who often mentions them in his well-known narrative. Eleven of them were still living in 1670. Repeated efforts to procure their release proved unavailing; but two (Thomas Kirby and William Day) managed to make their escape in April, 1683. William Vassall and Thomas March wrote to Madras in March, 1691, that they and Richard Jelf, of the *Persia Merchant's* company, together with eight other Englishmen, were still alive, but "in a very miserable condition;" and this is the last that was heard of them.

a bae [bar?] of sands, called by the Portuguees Adams bridge, fondly conveying that once to be paradise—I am sure now it is the purgatory, for they have lost almost all their power in India by there pride and cowardice. Here wee sustayned a nother shippwrack, but these two doggs were either drowned or gott away in the dark night. My selfe was faine to swim a greate way for my life, but by the hands of providence I recovered shore, and, amongst the rest, came to Monar [Mannar], a garison of the Dutch, where I gott victualls enough. And from thence to the Generall my Lord Rickloff [Rijklof van Goens], who made much of mee, and his Major generall proffered mee to take Armes, but I refused, saying I would hazard an other shippwrack before I would be enter-tayned in any other service then that of my honourable Masters the East India Company. Soe that they sent me 200 Leeagues in a small open boate, and that in winter. Soe wee mistooke our port, and with noe small trouble and danger wee came to the Coast of Cormadell, to a place called Porta Nova, from whence wee travelled five hundred miles upon bulls; thus coming safe to St. George, where I was much commiserated. The President gave me a peese of flowered satten to make me clothes, and many other things; and findeing me inclyning to recreation he gave me a cast of brave falcons, which have killed many Herons sence; also greyhounds. I must not omitt how the foxes come to the Castle gates to kill our poultry. They have here good fighting Cocks, and they fight them with penknife blades instead of gavelocks. This is a place healthfull, using all kind of recreation save hounds; all sorts of provisions being to cheap; only sack is too deare, yet wee have other good drinke to remember our freinds. Withall I have the absolute comand of the soldiers, within and without, and have divers Capitaines under me, for wee have 600 men in dayly pay, viz 100 white¹ and 500 black. This place was beseedged twice within this too years. But my fine boy is dead, which has been very neare the occason of my death, for I lay sick hopelese above a moneth and am not yet recovered; and to add to my grieve, my honorable freind the President [Henry Greenhill] is very sick and cannot live ten dayes, and in his stead is one Mr. Chambres, who claymes kindred with those [of] our country. He is worth £50,000 as I am credibly informed, yet a batcheler. He hath shewed me divers curtesies in my sickness and bids me not question but that he will be as loving to me as his Predecessor. Deare Sir, I have noe more than my prayers for you and my good sister, with the sweet pledges of your Love. I shall not tempt providence soe as to say but that I hope I may be unto them servisable, though att present I want

¹ These probably included a large proportion of Portuguese and Mestizoes, or half-castes. A return of the Madras garrison, dated January 18th, 1658 (*I. O. Records*, O. C. 2643), gives 24 English soldiers (including a sergeant, a gunner and two corporals), and 49 "Portugalls and Mistazaes."

the assistance of others. It is heare as in other places: "empty hands never catch hawlkes." I heave here signified unto you misfortunes which I beleewe few men can parallel, as my shippwrack twise in one voyage, my one sicknesse, losse of Estate and freinds, continuall feare of being murthered, soe that I need not any thing to add to my affliction. Now I shall begin to comfort my selfe with the hopes of your being all in good health, for which I shall ever pray. Remember me to all my freinds as if I should name them; bid my Cosen J[] write unto me, and Roger alsoe. I doe not take any felicity [of or in] my life, though I live in greate pompe, eating and drinkeing and wearing noe worse then the best in this Town, yea, rather Citty, for it is built to a marvelous biggnesse in few years. Wee have a Citty of the Portugalls within three miles [St. Thomé]; but they leave that famous place, for the Moors have it, and they are come to us for protection against the Dutch. Theire is a brave Church built for them heare, and they have a convent of franciscans in it, very learned men. The Moors army are round about us; yet wee feare them not. They have beaten our king out of his country; they have gallant horses and are good horsemen, well armed; they have gunns, both greate and small. They bring up their youth heare to Letters, fencing and dancing, and all sort of the Liberall Sciences, a thing I thought very strange att my first comeing; exelent Astronomers. If I live long among them I shall not onely give you, but all that read English, a larger accompt of them. If a man have in this place but two or three hundred pounds he might quickly raise an Estate, but he that is poore lett him be soe still. I pray lett me heare of all passages in the Country. Tell cosen Chambres that his namesake and I remember him oftener than he doth any of us; also Chambers of Petten.

[P.S.] The President, my noble freind, is dead,¹ and I have been soe busie this five dayes, that I could [not] close my letter in all that tyme. He hath left me tenn pounds to buy mourning, and a Gould Ring. Besides, this is an expensive place, and from the drunkenesse thereof good Lord deliver me—all gamsters and much addicted to venery. I lost yesterday my best falcon. Tell Cosen Samm Andrewes one Gurnay² remembers him, whom, with his wife, I also salute; alsoe att Coddington Brumbo my good cosen Meredith with her family. I should write to my uncle Lloyd, but this may serve for an Epistle generall. Commending me to Cosen ffoulke, Ann, Betty, and Mall; remember mee to Cosen Peeter ffoulkes and Mr. Parry and all our parisheners; unto whom with your selfe, bed

¹ Greenhill died January 4th, 1658-59.

² William Gurney, a factor employed in Bengal in 1644, and in Madras itself (as accountant) in 1652 (*Hedges' Diary*, vol. iii, pp. 182, 196).

286 ADVENTURES OF A DENBIGHSHIRE GENTLEMAN.

fellow, and children, be peace from God your father and the Lord Jesus Christ, both now and for ever.

From my lodgeings in the
Castle within Fort
St. George,

Your ever loving
ever serving
ever praying } Brother,

12^o January, 1658 [i.e., 1658^g].

ROGER MYDDELTON.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

THE HISTORY OF FRIARS SCHOOL, BANGOR. By HENRY BARBER and HENRY LEWIS. 1901. Bangor: Jarvis and Foster.

THIS book consists of two parts. The first, "On the Coming of the Friars, and the Founding of the School," was delivered as a lecture by the late Mr. Henry Barber in 1884.

The second, "On the History of the School," is by Mr. Henry Lewis, the Chairman of the Governing Body. An Appendix, consisting of numerous notes from materials collected by the joint-authors, adds greatly to the value of the work. The book is of special interest to those connected with the School and place. It will appeal to others, in that it gives them glimpses of the working of an ancient grammar school.

The history of the Friars is traced from 1277, when, according to Tanner, they settled in Bangor. Mr. Barber does not consider they had any house of their own before the year 1300, when they obtained, from Bishop Anian, an acre of land, of the annual value of fourpence. This, however, is only about a fifth of the demesne lands they held in Bangor, and it is uncertain when and how the remaining acres were obtained. The foundations of buildings¹ and the slabs discovered in 1898-1899 are briefly referred to in a note: but, considering their importance, we think they are worthy of more detailed description. The sepulchral slabs, mentioned by Mr. Barber, are dealt with at greater length. They, however, differ considerably in character, and belong to a later period than the more recent finds. The foundations discovered in 1898 are probably those of the earliest conventual buildings erected by the Friars. Leland's reference to the "White Freres by Bangor" (probably a slip of the pen for "Black"), is mentioned. It is suggested that the legacy bequeathed by Roger Sylle, in his will dated 1527, "to the Freres of St. Francis at Bangor," was intended for the Franciscans of Llanfaes, in Anglesey.

Of persons of note, Tudor ap Grono was interred here in 1311. Bishop Gervase de Castro, in his will dated 1370, bequeaths his body to be buried in the Choir of the Preachers at Bangor.

A slab bears the inscription:—"Hic jacet Frater Johannes de Leanaes," and another is that of a certain Griffith ap Iorwerth. The destruction of the Friars' House, we are informed, took place in 30 Henry VIII (1538-9), when the lands were valued in a detailed survey (given in the Appendix) at 35s. per annum.

¹ Described in *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. xv, p. 196; and 5th Ser., vol. xvii, p. 24.

The following extract from a letter, in the *Cotton MSS.*, written by Richard Layton, Suffragan Bishop of Dover, to Thomas Cromwell, has special interest with reference to the Friars:—"I have Malkow's Ere that Peter Stroke of, as it is wrytyn and a M as trewe as that but the holiest relyke in all North Walys I sende to you here ther may no man kysse that but he muste knele so sone as he se yt though yt war in the fowleest place in all the contre and he must kys every stone for in eche is grete pardon. After that he hath kyssed yt he must pay a met of Corne or a chese or a grote or iiijd. for yt. It was worthe to the fryeres in Bangor with another image the whyche I also have xx markes by yere in Corne Cheesé Catell and Money." An inventory, procured from the Public Record Office, of the goods of the Black Friars at Bangor, which were seized to the king's use, is given in the Appendix.

The Friars' lands became Crown property in 1538-9. In 1552-3 Geoffrey Glynn, a brother, or half-brother, of William Glynn, Bishop of Bangor, and son of John Glynn, rector of Heneglwys, bought the property. His will, extracted from the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, is dated July 8th, 1557. He bequeaths his "Frier House in Bangor," and his lands in North Wales and elsewhere, "to th' use of a gramer scole to be ever maynteyned in the said towne of Bangor for the better Education and bringing upp of poore mens childern," and the interest of £400 "to th' use of Tenne Scolers."

The first Head Master, John Pryse, M.A., was appointed in 1568, at a salary of £20, a house, and certain lands.

An insight into the method of teaching and general conduct of the School is obtained from the "Statutes for the Regulation of the School," drawn up in 1568, as it is stated, with the assistance of Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's. Mr. Barber obtained a copy of the Statutes from the State Papers. They are reproduced in the book, and occupy eighteen pages. By the Statutes a schoolmaster and usher are appointed who "shall be men without such decease as is infective, or which shall be any let to the due execution of their office." And "Also unmarried, if such may be gotten." They shall not "haunt any Alehouse, Tavern, or other place for unlawful gaming;" "The Schoolmaster and the Husher shall be every learning day at School by the Stroke of Seven of the Clock." "The Schollars are to be at School by 6 in the morning and 1 in the afternoon. At 11 they go to dinner and at 5 to Supper." "None of the Schollars shall be so handy to come to School with his head unkempt, his hands or face unwashed, his shoes unclean, his capp, hossen, or vesture filthy or rent." They are "to speak Latin as well without the School as within." In playtime they "shall use only shooting in long bows or running at Base." Dice, cards, and "such unlawful gaming," are prohibited "upon pain of sharp punishment." Licence to play is only to be given on Thursdays, in the afternoon. Those who offer their children to be taught, are to find "Sufficient Paper, ink, Pens, Books, Candles for Winter, and all

other Things at any time requisite." Each child is further to be provided with "a Bow, Three Shafts at the least, Bow Strings, a Bracer, and Shooting Glove."

In 1561, the Dean and Chapter were incorporated as Governors of the School, and in 1571 the School lands were conveyed to them.

The ten poor boys who had free board and education had to be present at the services in the Cathedral every Holy-day and half-holiday in their surplices. Practically, for the one hundred and thirty years following the establishment of the School, they occupied the position of choristers.

Little of importance occurred in connection with the history of the School till the end of the eighteenth century. An occasional dispute with a Dean, and a difficulty in collecting rents during the Civil Wars, relieved the monotony. The scholar who, in after life, became most distinguished, was Goronwy Owen, who entered the School in 1737.

In 1785 we read that the School buildings were in such a ruinous state, that "they ought to be taken down and rebuilt." The advice was followed, and a new School opened in 1789. A tablet, dated 1794, states that the first School and residence of the Head Master stood near the river. The School has again been removed to new premises. These are situated in another part of Bangor, and were completed in the year 1900.

The book contains several references of interest relating to the town and cathedral. We cannot but be grateful to Mr. Lewis for leading us into these byeways.

The chief illustrations of archæological interest are: a reproduction of Speed's Map of Bangor, 1610; The School Buildings, 1789-1900; The Monumental Slab of Griffith ap Iorwerth, and two old seals attached to school leases.

It would have been well if a letterpress description had accompanied the illustrations of the seals.

The paper, type, and binding reflect great credit on the local publishers.

HAROLD HUGHES.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF GRIFFITH JONES, SOMETIME RECTOR OF LLANDDOWROR. By DAVID JONES, B.A., Vicar of Penmaenmawr; Editor of *Wales and the Welsh Church*, Author of *The Biographical Sketch of the late Dean Edwards*, *The Welsh Church and Welsh Nationality*, etc., and Editor of *Y Cyfaill Eghwysig*. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; Bangor: Jarvis and Foster, Lorne House. MCMII.

No man's services to the Welsh Church in the eighteenth century have been more freely acknowledged than those of Griffith Jones, of Llanddowror; and his name has become, as it deserved to be, a household name throughout the Principality; yet although many

have written of his great work and beneficent influence, no one has done so with fuller knowledge and heartier sympathy than the Vicar of Penmaenmawr; and no one has enabled the reader to realise so vividly the difficulties he had to contend with, and the marvellous faith and constancy with which he overcame them. He has made more clear the ready sympathy and the practical support that made his success possible—which were rendered by that most venerable handmaid of the Church—the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

In ten chapters Mr. Jones treats of the "State of the Country at the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century;" "Griffith Jones' Early Life and Labours;" "The Welsh Circulating Schools;" "Other Agencies and Movements;" "His Ministerial and Literary Labours;" and "The Evangelical Revival in Wales."

To the story of "The Welsh Circulating Schools," the pre-eminent feature of his ministry, Mr. Jones has devoted four chapters, in which he has made Griffith Jones tell his own story, through copious extracts from the Annual Letters in which he reported upon them to his friends and supporters under the title of "Welsh Piety;" and it forms a memorable narrative of a most beneficent institution.

The system of these schools is well described in the issue for 1742-43. "Where a Charity School is wanted and desired, or likely to be kindly received, no pompous preparations or costly buildings are thought of; but a church or chapel, or untenanted house of convenient situation, is fixed on; and public notice is given immediately, that a Welsh School is to begin there at an appointed time, where all sorts that desire it are to be kindly and freely taught for three months (though the schools are continued for three months longer, or more, when needful; and then removed to another place where desired). The people, having no prospect of such an opportunity, but for a short, limited time, commonly resort to them at once, and keep to them as closely and as diligently as they can, though some can afford to come but every other day, or in the night only, because the support of themselves and their families requires their labour. The masters are instructed, hired, and charged to devote all their time, and with all possible diligence, not only to teach the poor to read, but to instruct them daily (at least twice every day) in the principles and duties of religion from the Church Catechism, by the assistance of such explanations of it as they and the scholars are provided with, which they are not only to repeat out of book, but also to give the sense thereof in their own words, with a Psalm and Prayer night and morning after catechising. Every master is also obliged to keep a strict account of the names, ages, condition in the world, and progress in learning, of all the scholars; and of the books they learn, and the time or number of months, weeks, and days that every one of them continued in the school: that the masters may be paid accordingly. This account every master is bound to bring in writing at the end

of three months, with proper certificates of the truth thereof, and of their own behaviour, signed by such clergymen as condescended to inspect them, as well as by several other creditable persons living near the schools."¹

We have made this quotation in full, because it describes a movement which was memorable and historical; not only for the greatness of the actual work it accomplished, but also for the influence it exerted elsewhere. In *Welsh Piety* for 1777, the year in which Madam Bevan died, a statement is given "of the number of schools established by Griffith Jones and Mrs. Bevan, and the number of scholars instructed in them, from the commencement in 1737 till the death of that lady in 1777, a period of forty years. The total number of schools was 6,465, and of scholars 314,051. "It was a magnificent work."² To these schools is traced, if not the inception, at least the marvellous development of Sunday Schools, "which were set up in every place where the day schools had been." And they became also the model of the Gaelic schools, established early in the nineteenth century in the Highlands of Scotland, for the purpose of teaching the inhabitants of those parts to read their own language."³

We make no further extracts from the book; for we hope it will be largely read, as it deserves to be; but we cannot help surmising how different the position of the Welsh Church would have been to-day, if instead of the unnatural and fatal policy of excluding Welshmen from the Welsh Sees, and filling them persistently with prelates, many of whom were eminent indeed for their learning and piety, but hardly any of them in complete sympathy with their people, and none of them acquainted with their language; if, instead of this, those natives who were appointed to English bishopricks had been promoted in their own country; and, above all, if men like Griffith Jones, men of practical devotion to her best and highest interests, instead of being cold-shouldered, had been selected, as they ought to have been, for their spiritual fitness to preside over our dioceses, and with the fulness of authority to inspire them with their own zeal and practical enthusiasm. Political considerations in the appointment of Bishops have been the bane of the Church in England as well as in Wales; but in Wales there have been the further peculiarities of nationality and language.

EWENNY PRIORY, MONASTERY, AND FORTRESS. By Colonel J. P. TURBEVILL. London: Elliot Stock, 1901.

THIS little book is a pleasant account of one of the most famous of South Welsh monastic establishments, which the devious course of our national history has reduced from its once high estate, and

¹ *Welsh Piety*, 1742-43, pp. 5, 6.

² *Life and Times of Gr. Jones*, p. 162.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 165.

which, after various vicissitudes, finds itself the residence of the gentleman who here sets forth its past history.

Founded by one of the de Londres, a family established in the Vale of Glamorgan by the prowess of a knight of that name who followed the fortunes of Fitz Hamon, its history as a monastic house was largely decided by the influences operating at the time of its establishment. The disturbed condition of the Glamorgan lowlands, and the precarious existence of the Norman intruders in face of the fierce and sanguinary attempts of the Welsh to recover their lost ground, compelled them to lean for support upon the head of the great lordship of which they were members; and as the chief lords patronised the growingly important Benedictine house of Gloucester, it followed almost as a matter of course that so close a neighbour to Cardiff as was de Londres at Ewenny, would affiliate his own contribution towards his safety in another world to the monastic establishment favoured by his lord. Hence there followed certain consequences, which have not been grasped by Colonel Turbervill, or which, at all events, he has not remarked upon in his little book. The monastic churches of all Benedictine houses (except where special exemption had been obtained) were partly parochial. The churches of the Cistercian monasteries, which a few years later than the foundation of Ewenny began to spring up in Glamorgan, on the other hand were never parochial, though there may have been one or two exceptional instances. Therefore, and for this reason alone, divine service has never ceased at Ewenny, whilst the beautiful sanctuaries of Margam and of Neath have been silent and ruined for more than three centuries and a-half. Without any pretence to knowledge of its actual history—indeed, without apparently knowing or caring to which monastic Order it belonged—the late Professor Freeman, in one of his most instructive architectural and ecclesiological contributions to this *Journal*, brought out in the clearest manner this characteristic of Ewenny; and it is probable that had Colonel Turbervill recognised this fundamental fact, and had more carefully sifted all the available record evidence, the continuous and unbroken existence of the church of Ewenny in its parochial aspect would have been more clearly manifested than it is in his pages.

Not alone does the ecclesiological history of Ewenny explain the reason of its continued use for divine worship down to the present day; its architectural features have probably much to do with the same result. It is, to use Mr. Freeman's words, "perhaps the best specimen of a fortified ecclesiastical building, of the union of castle and monastery in the same structure." Guarded by the tenants of the Priory, and supported by the neighbouring castle of the lord, it was a veritable fortress, able to defy the utmost efforts of the light-armed Welshmen. The Cistercian houses of the Vale, though not less advantageously situated, were not built so much for war as for worship, and we accordingly hear of their sufferings from many a Welsh raid. But Ewenny, if it did not escape entirely,

passed through the first two centuries of its existence practically unscathed; and thenceforward its main enemy has not been the ruthless hand of man, but the more gentle, though no less destructive, finger of time.

In the description of the church, Colonel Turbervill has wisely adopted the account of Mr. Freeman, contenting himself with bringing the great historian's admirable sketch up to date in such particulars as the successive restorations and renovations of the past half-century have brought to light. The structural divisions by which the east end of the church was shut off from the western limb, for the purpose of conventual as distinguished from parochial worship, have been removed: the north side, which fell about the commencement of last century, has been restored; and there is lacking only the north transept and a couple of transeptal chapels to give the building much the same appearance as it presented in the days of its greatest glory. Some of these restorations, however, were unfortunate in that they did not follow the original designs. The pitch of the nave roof was lowered, and the nave itself was shortened. It is much to be regretted that when more recent changes were in progress, opportunity was not taken to restore the nave to its original height and length; but for what has been done towards the reverent care of God's house at Ewenny, Colonel Turbervill's immediate predecessors, and, not less, Colonel Turbervill himself, are to be heartily thanked. The present residence and its domestic offices are built upon the site of the conventual buildings, and have incorporated and preserved a few of their ancient features; but the essentially military character of the entire establishment has, of course, departed with the times which gave it birth.

A good deal of Colonel Turbervill's book consists of notices of the owners of the Priory, from the dissolution of the monasteries to the present day, which, though not confined to their dealings with the property, are acceptable enough. Though the book contains several documents of importance which are printed for the first time, we believe Colonel Turbervill would find others at the Public Record Office which would throw much light upon the fortunes of Ewenny during the Middle Ages, and would have enabled him to treat of the period from 1188 to 1534 at greater length than the four pages which he has devoted to this portion of his task. The book is illustrated with a number of views of the Priory at various periods. There is also a ground-plan, by Mr. Harold Brakspear, which would have been improved had the position of the monuments been shown, and also the points at which the conventual buildings joined the church.

EDWARD OWEN.

A HISTORY OF NEATH ABBEY, derived from Original Documents preserved in the British Museum, H.M. Public Record Office, and at Neath, Margam, etc.; with Some Account of the Castle and Town of Neath, Notices of the other Monasteries of Glamorganshire, and numerous Illustrations. By WALTER DE GRAY BIRCH, LL.D., F.S.A. Neath: John E. Richards. 1902.

DR. DE GRAY BIRCH is too practised a hand to write a book upon any historical subject that shall be altogether unsatisfactory to serious students, but it cannot be honestly maintained that either of his works upon the Welsh Monasteries of Margam (noticed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for July, 1898) or of Neath attains to that range of level excellence as to make it entirely acceptable to Welsh antiquaries. Much of what we said, both in praise and in blame, of Dr. Birch's *Margam*, we have to repeat of his *Neath*. The format is all that can be desired; the style, though diffuse, is clear and unaffected; and the illustrations are good and plentiful. Yet, as we said about the *Margam*, "the standard by which not only this, but every other work of the kind, must be content to be judged is, how much does it advance our knowledge of the subject of which it treats?" We are not going so far as to say that the most erudite of our members will not find in Dr. Birch's *History of Neath* something about that Abbey or the other heterogeneous subjects that are dealt with in the book, of which he was previously ignorant. We are not, on the other hand, going to assert that Dr. Birch has contented himself with telling an already thrice-told tale. For, truly, the tale of Neath Abbey has never been told at all. In so far, therefore, as Dr. Birch has been the first to bring within one pair of boards the various incidents that, cumulatively and consecutively, constitute the History of the Abbey, he is fairly entitled to our gratitude. But we expect—and rightly expect—from a gentleman of Dr. Birch's experience and opportunities, a great deal more than the mere stringing together of already accumulated material. And our complaint against him is, that in the work before us, there is very little else than arm-chair labour, and that much of even this has been badly executed. We will particularise.

The book consists of fifteen chapters. Chapter I treats of the site of the Abbey and its foundation, and in its course the early sculptured stones found in the neighbourhood are referred to, though none can be shown to have had any connection with Neath Abbey. We also have the fabulous story of the winning of the lordship of Glamorgan and Morganwg related from the *Cambrian Journal*, and the speculations of Rhys Merrick given from the edition of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Dr. Birch being evidently quite unaware that, at the British Museum he had the manuscript of the former tale at his elbow, and that the edition of Rhys Merrick to quote from is that of the late Mr. James Andrew Corbett. Then follows a long extract from *The Gwentian Chronicle*, which is

quoted for the events of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, apparently in blissful ignorance of its dubious character. Dr. Birch now begins to localise, and commences with some etymological speculations upon the word Neath, "the aboriginal *Nid*." "*Nid* or *Nedd*," he thinks, "is the local nymph or goddess of the stream thus named after her, worshipped by the pioneers who settled on the banks, and derived their greatest blessing, pure water, from the goddess herself inhabiting the stream, and giving her name to it." It may be so, and we quite agree with Dr. Birch that the name Nidd of a river in the North of England seems to point to the word as a generic rather than a specific appellation of a river. It should not, however, be forgotten that there was a Bishop of Llandaff of the name of Nudd. We next come to the very early charters in the *Book of Llandav*, which Dr. Birch gives from Dr. Gwenogvryn Evans's edition. He has also used the translations of Dr. Evans and Professor Rhys. We are doing Dr. Birch no injustice in declaring our belief that a translation of the exceedingly difficult charter on p. 26 of his book is absolutely beyond his powers, and we therefore think that he might have acknowledged his indebtedness to the two Welsh scholars. He has adopted their rendering of the really difficult parts of the charter, and differed from them where difference was easy. The close of the chapter brings us to the foundation of the Abbey by Richard de Granavilla. From this point to the tenth chapter Dr. Birch pursues the history of the Abbey, as it is disclosed by the various charters in Mr. Clark's *Cartæ*, and other published documents, to its dissolution by Henry VIII. This is far and away the most satisfactory part of the book. Dr. Birch's skill and experience serve him throughout in good stead; and, although we cannot say that much fresh information is afforded us, the co-ordination and consecution of the large body of material from scattered sources enables us to realise with greater clearness than was previously possible the gradual rise, decline, and fall of one of the great monastic establishments of Wales. We observe that many of the charters are given in abstract from a new edition of the *Cartæ*, which we understand Dr. Birch has undertaken, but not yet produced. Many are also taken from the Margam muniments, which have been catalogued by him. In all these, so far as our observation has extended, he has been invariably successful in his readings of the place and personal names, and there are none of the painful distortions that generally mark the course of an English epigraphist through a mass of documents relating to Wales. On the other hand, we continually meet with statements that show Dr. Birch to be ignorant of the most elementary critical knowledge of Welsh historical literature. Thus, in Chapter II, at p. 35, he observes: "*The Annales Cambrie*, edited by Rev. John Williams ab Ithel for the Master of the Rolls, from *MS. Harl. 3,859* (tenth century), in the British Museum, states the foundation of Neath Abbey to be contemporary with the English Cistercian Abbey of Furness, in the year 1130." Putting aside as

a trifle the difficulty of a MS. written in the *tenth* century being an authority for an event that happened in the *twelfth*, Dr. Birch ought to have seen that, though the tenth (? late eleventh or early twelfth) century MS. is in the British Museum, the MS. to which he alludes as containing the statement respecting the foundation of Neath Abbey is in an altogether different depository.

On the point whether Neath Abbey, upon its establishment as a Cistercian monastery, was affiliated to Savigny or to Cîteaux, Dr. Birch is most unsatisfactory. He never troubled himself to make independent research into the matter; but, after the specific statement that in 1130 an abbey was erected "under the auspices of Savigny Abbey," on the western bank of the river Nedd, he has contented himself with giving the other side a chance by quoting the late Mr. David Lewis (*Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., iv, 108), to the effect that there is "nothing in the Neath Charters to show that the Abbey of Neath was ever subject to that of Savigny." Although he had himself observed, a line or two preceding, that Neath was erected "under the auspices of Savigny," he nevertheless quotes—not to confute or to correct, but with apparent approval—a remark which is directly intended to deny such affiliation. As a matter of fact, Neath, during its early years, was subject to the Abbey of Savigny; and, if Dr. Birch had bestirred himself, he would have found a Bull of Pope Anastatus containing the names of the English and Welsh monasteries affiliated to Savigny in the year 1154. We do not think that Dr. Birch has brought out the fact of the appropriation of the churches of Cilybeill and Cadoxton to the Abbey of Neath between 1254 and 1291, made clear by Archdeacon Thomas, in his paper on "The Norwich Taxation of the Diocese of Llandaff" (*Arch. Camb.*, April, 1889).

Chapter VI is devoted to the architectural description of the Abbey. No attempt has been made, either by Dr. Birch or by any of his local helpers, to clear up many of the doubtful points that must always exist in the case of an extensive and much-ruinated pile like Neath Abbey by the only process through which fresh light can come, namely, by excavation. But, apart from this serious qualification, the chapter is an interesting one, and is rendered doubly so by the number of sketches of the ruins at different times that have been reproduced for this work. In dealing with the armorial tiles found in the Abbey, Dr. Birch, by not checking his quotation from Francis, has let himself into an error in a place-name. He refers to "Greenfield of Rhyddgner, co. Anglesey." The correct form is Rhuddgaer. We should like to know its connection with the family of Greenfield.

How Neath fared during and after the great pestilence of 1349 Dr. Birch does not inform us. Indeed, the greatest economic catastrophe in the history of this country goes even without mention by him, though its effect upon the fortunes of the Abbey were probably not less disastrous than they are known to have been elsewhere. Charters do not afford a glimpse of the internal condition

of a monastic house, and no document has come in Dr. Birch's way from which a picture of the actual life of the inmates of Neath Abbey, at any period from its foundation to its close, might have been constructed. Less dependence upon the printed page or the formal deeds at Margam, and more diligent research in neglected quarters, would probably have enabled him to make the attempt, for there exists at the Record Office a petition of one of the abbots which would have thrown some little light upon the condition of the house; but its search and production would have led Dr. Birch from his easy-chair and the circle of well-known authorities whom he considered sufficient for his purpose.

The three final chapters are devoted to the history of Neath Castle and Town; and, as to these, we have only space to observe that they are a more important contribution to the history of our municipalities than the earlier portion of the book is to the history of our monastic institutions. One very funny error we cannot neglect to point out. The well-known *Progress of the Duke of Beaufort through the Principality in 1684*, which was written by an inoffensive lawyer named Thomas Dingley (or Dineley), is, upon page 280, attributed to a "General T. Dineley." Can this egregious mistake have arisen from a misapprehension of the writer's occasional signature—"T. D. gen." (for "gentleman")?

Intermediate between the chapters upon Neath Abbey and those upon Neath Town and Castle are two long chapters dealing with the other religious foundations of Glamorganshire, including the Cathedral of Llandaff. This section of Dr. Birch's work is altogether unworthy of him and of the subject. Yet this is how he speaks of the labours of others:—

"No account of Llandaff would be complete without a reference to the celebrated *Liber Landavensis*. . . . This MS. forms the fountain-head from which late copies extant among the *Cottonian Manuscripts* in the British Museum, the *Hengwrt* Collection at Peniarth, the MSS. at Lambeth Archiepiscopal Library, and Jesus College, Oxford, take their origin. It was edited eclectically, and therefore not up to the date of modern scholarship, by the Rev. W. J. Rees, and published for the first time at Llandovery in 1840. The Second Edition was published at Oxford in 1893, by Mr. J. G. Evans, Hon. M.A.Oxon., with the co-operation of Mr. John Rhys, M.A., Professor of Celtic in the University. . . . Neither of these editions is satisfactory. The earlier was, indeed, on a level with the literary work of the time; but the latter has not by any means plucked all the fruit from this prolific tree of ancient knowledge. It strives after being a palæographical facsimile, with lettering of special founts, rather than an edition, for there is an absence of grip on the subject which so important a record deserves; and the want of explanatory notes, historical illustrations, and dissertations on the topographical and biographical points contained in the pages of the MS., makes this new edition eminently unsatisfactory."

We may suggest to Dr. Birch that it is impolitic for anyone who occupies a glass house to amuse himself by throwing stones.

Of the necessarily brief accounts that Dr. Birch gives of the interesting religious houses of Glamorganshire (with the exception of Margam, upon which he has written a separate volume), we have space to notice but one, that devoted to what is frequently

styled the Monastery of Penrhys, situated on a slope of the Rhondda Valley. The only information respecting Penrhys in Dr. Birch's possession is that recorded in an article in our own Journal for July, 1875. It has committed Dr. Birch to the following statement:—

"History points to the foundation of this monastery by Robert the Consul, about the end of the reign of Henry I, 1130-1132, and to its completion about 1135. It was, we are told, largely endowed with adjacent lands, and it existed for three centuries in prosperous usefulness as a house of Franciscans, an Order of Friars who, in Wales, were active supporters of Owen Glyndwr. . . . The monastery was eventually dissolved, and its possessions sold by Henry V, about the year 1415, as a punishment for the crime of supporting Owen and his party. . . . This was a great place of pilgrimage to an image of St. Mary, which Bishop Latimer threw out of the west window of St. Paul's."

It was one thing for Mr. Llewelyn to write as he did in the year 1862, but with many qualifications and admissions that Dr. Birch has omitted; it is an altogether different matter that Dr. de Gray Birch, then of the British Museum, should adopt without the faintest attempt at verification, statements to which he was giving currency in a work published in the year 1902, presumably for serious students of history, and all of which are the widest possible departures from the truth. In not a single place outside Mr. Llewelyn's paper (and even there only in the most hesitating and tentative manner) does history point to the foundation of Penrhys about the end of the reign of Henry I. It never existed for a single day—not to speak of three centuries—as a house of Franciscans. Nor was it dissolved, and its possessions sold by Henry V, about the year 1415. The truth—as Dr. de Gray Birch would have found out had he done us the honour to keep his perusal of our pages up to date—is that Penrhys never was a monastery at all: never was a house of Franciscans. The brief article of Mr. Llywarch Reynolds, in our number for January, 1880, and his reference to Original Documents, would, if followed up, have shown Dr. Birch that Penrhys was a monastic grange belonging to the Cistercian monastery of Llantarnam, and that the small church attached to the grange flourished until the suppression of the lesser monasteries by Henry VIII. After this, it hardly needs the observation that Welsh antiquaries will not learn from Dr. Birch much that is new, or much that is accurate, respecting the minor monastic foundations of Glamorganshire.

EDWARD OWEN.

ABERYSTWYTH, ITS COURT-LEET, 1690-1836. With Supplemental Chapter to 1900. By the Rev. GEO. EYRE EVANS.

THE author tells us that he has not tried to write the history of Aberystwyth, but has "simply taken a bundle of dusty writings, and committed their main features to the safe keeping of print." But through some alchemy of his pen, the author makes the dusty writings glow with human interest, and the result of his painstaking and loving care is a valuable record of the past, and a worthy addition to this somewhat neglected department of research. The

original records of the Court-Leet have been placed at the author's disposal, and the result of his researches amongst these archives—those of the Cardiganshire Quarter Sessions, and other MSS. in the Record and other public offices—is now given to subscribers in printed form. The work appeared in twelve monthly parts, at 1s. nett per copy, each part accompanied by valuable plates.

The author's own notes are at all times an interesting feature of the work, and nowhere more so than in his list of subscribers, which is set forth in very original fashion.

EDMUND JONES.

OLD PEMBROKE FAMILIES IN THE ANCIENT COUNTY PALATINE OF PEMBROKE. Compiled (in part from the *Floyd MSS.*) by HENRY OWEN, D.C.L. Oxon., F.S.A., Editor of *Owen's Pembrokeshire*; Author of *Gerald the Welshman*, etc.; High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire. London: Published for the Author by Chas. J. Clark, 36, Essex Street, Strand. 1902.

IN the days of long, long ago, the writer knew a most intelligent artificer, a hedge-carpenter by trade. He was not daunted by the massive ponderosity of a cart; he could adjust the delicate runners of a chest of drawers; with equal ability he would turn out a Windsor chair, or a wheelbarrow.

The writer once asked this artist if he did not find the strain very great in transferring his attention from one task to another. "No, no," cried the good man, "a new job is just play."

Now as our author has been hard at work for twelve years, editing *Owen's Pembrokeshire*, he deserves the relaxation of a new job, and the recreation he has devised for himself is the writing of this book, *Old Pembroke Families*—not Pembrokeshire, but such as existed in the ancient County Palatine of Pembroke. To gain entry to this *liber aureus*, the scions of a stock must prove that they had a standing in the Earls' land of Pembroke, 27 Henry VIII, three hundred and sixty-seven years ago. As might be expected, the author of *Gerald the Welshman* puts the Barris of Manorbier at the head of his list. Our author has many fancies in common with the late Archdeacon De Barri; for instance, the latter writes:—

"Demetia, therefore, with its seven cantreds, is the most beautiful as well as the most powerful district of Wales: Penbrock the finest part of the province of Demetia, and the place I have just described (Manorbier) the most delightful part of Penbrock. It is evident, therefore, that Maenor Pirr is the pleasantest spot in Wales, and the author may be pardoned for having thus extolled his native soil, his genial territory, with a profusion of praise and admiration."

So thought Gerald the Welshman. Transpose Haverford for Pembroke, and Poyston for Manorbier, and you have the views of our author exactly.

One outcome of Mr. Owen's work will appeal to the general public, and that is the aid it gives towards the identification of many monumental effigies still existing in the county of Pembroke. For instance, we find in the church of Manorbier a knight bearing

the bars of Barri on his shield, a coif of mail on his head, to which is attached a camail (or chain tippet); a hauberk of mail reaches to the knees and finger-tips; the legs are covered with chastons, or breeches of mail; the knees, elbows, and shins are protected by plate armour. This costume gives you a date—first quarter of the fourteenth century—as assuredly as a crinoline would indicate the middle of the nineteenth century.

We turn to the old Pembroke families, where we find that John (son of David) de Barri, in 1301, granted the advowson of Penally to Acornbury Priory; and that, in 1324, John de Barri was seized of four knights' fees at Manorbier. So there cannot be much doubt that the effigy in Manorbier church represents John de Barri, whose will gave rise to the first Pembrokeshire lawsuit recorded. Concerning this effigy, Fenton writes:—"Of the exact time he lived we have no memorial; but his shield, charged with the Barri arms, tells us his family."

When the author of *A Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire* arrived at Cheriton, he pronounced, concerning the effigy of a knight preserved in that church:—"There can be no doubt of its representing Elidur de Stackpole." Now, Elidur lived in the earlier part of the twelfth century, but this effigy at Cheriton is clad in armour worn in the early fifteenth century. There is also the effigy of a lady in this church: she rests on an altar-tomb, which corresponds to that of her male companion. This lady wears a square head-dress and low-cut bodice, such as were in vogue during the reign of Henry IV.

At that period, Sir Richard Vernon, of Harlaston, was seized of Stackpole, in right of his wife Johanna, heiress of Richard de Stackpole, last of that name.

So Fenton's Sir Elidur most likely represents Richard Vernon, and the lady is Johanna, the last of the Stackpoles of Stackpole.

There is a well-known effigy in Carew Church which Fenton, on strength of a tradition, attributes to a Melyn; it is rather later than that in Manorbier church, and John Melyn held of Aymer de Valence, Hambroth, in the lordship of Haverford, in 1326, and he, or another of his name, one fee at (Carew), Churchtown, in 1362.

But our author is not satisfied: he thinks this effigy may represent one of the Carews.

Of all the families who held under the Earls of Pembroke this is, in many ways, the most distinguished. From the castle, built on the site of the Caeran, or camps, sprang the Irish Geraldines, Carews of Somerset, and Devon Careys and Carrows.

Whether Carew is the same as the Castle of Little Cenarth, from which Owen ap Cadwgan stole Nesta and her children from her husband Gerald de Windsor, is not certain; but William (who subsequently took the name of Carew) was one of the children stolen on that occasion.

This William was the ancestor of the Carews; his brother Maurice took the name of Fitz Gerald, and founded the clan of Irish Geraldines; a third brother, David, became Bishop of St. David's,

and a sister, Angharad, married William de Barri of Manorbier, and was the mother of Gerald de Barri, or, as he called himself, Geraldus Cambrensis. Notwithstanding the dash of Welsh blood in their veins, the Carews spent their time in breaking Welsh heads, so it is curious to find that when the Welsh took Tenby, in 1152, they handed it over to William Carew; perhaps the Welsh blood counted for something, though it must be remembered that they carefully burnt the town before surrendering it. In 1301, Sir Nicholas de Carew signed the famous letter of the Parliament of Lincoln to the Pope, asserting the feudal dependence of Scotland on the English crown; and in the same year was summoned by Edward I to the host against Scotland, whither he bore the black lions passant of Carew.

In Edward III's days a Sir John was Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Early in the fourteenth century, Nicholas de Carew married Joan, daughter and heiress of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Hacombe, co. Devon. He died in 1447, leaving four sons: Thomas, Nicholas de Carew, of Hacombe, the ancestor of the Carew Baronets, Alexander of Anthony, from whom came Richard Carew, the antiquary, and the family of Pole Carew, and William, the ancestor of the present owner of Carew Castle and Crowcombe Court, Somerset. Early in the sixteenth century an Edward Carew mortgaged his birthright to Sir Rhys ap Thomas, who foreclosed. It was at Carew Castle that old Rhys held his famous tournament in 1507. His grandson was beheaded in 1531, and Carew fell to the Crown; it was afterwards granted by Queen Mary to Sir John Perrot. To him and Sir Rhys we are indebted for the most beautiful portions of the ruin we know so well.

After Perrot's attainder, Carew was held by various tenants, until in the reign of James I the old family came to their own again.

We have lingered somewhat over our author's history of the Carew family, as it is the only one which is still in possession of the old nest, for its owner, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Trollope, is a descendant of Gerald de Windsor, who built Carew Castle eight hundred years ago. Mr. Owen's description of the Wogans is as interesting as any chapter in his book. This great name was for many centuries of paramount importance in what is now called Pembrokeshire; the family made settlements at Wiston, Picton, Boulston, Milton, Stonehall, Llanstinan, and elsewhere; also in Ireland, France, and England. Some of them made the name famous in various walks of life. They held broad acres, provided ten sheriffs and six Members of Parliament, one regicide, and loyal soldiers innumerable. The Perrots require (and have) a whole book to themselves. Roches, Laugharnes, and many other families, whose tale is told in this work, reflected their own well-deserved honours back on their native county.

We must congratulate our author on having produced a work that will last, and be of service to all interested in the history of Pembrokeshire, for generations to come. Paper, print, and binding are good in themselves and pleasing to the eye.

Obituary.

JOHN LLOYD GRIFFITH, M.A.,

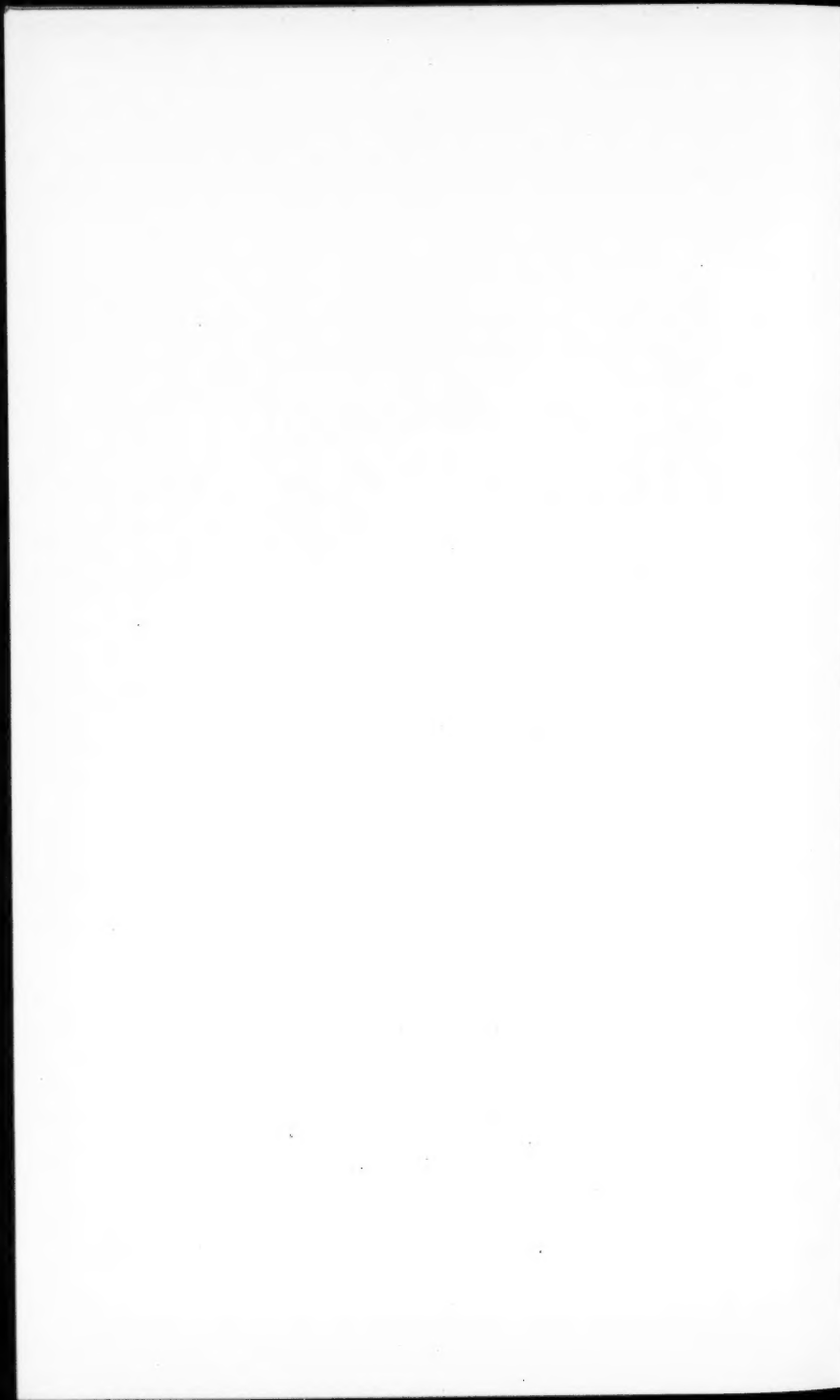
TREASURER.

As year by year our Association met for the transaction of its business or for the enjoyment of its Annual Meeting, we learned more and more to appreciate the sterling character of Mr. Lloyd Griffith; but we hardly realised the manysidedness of the man, "*teres atque rotundus*," under the quiet and somewhat reserved exterior. As Treasurer of the Association for ten years, from 1892, when he succeeded Mr. R. W. Banks, we have had many opportunities of observing the care and forethought with which he watched over its financial interests; and he never missed our annual gathering, except under pressure of other imperative business, as was the case last year. When he was last with us, at Merthyr in 1900, many noticed that he appeared to be suffering from some weakness; but we little thought it was to be our last reunion. He passed away on January 1st, 1902, in the sixty-first year of his age.

John Lloyd Griffith was born on January 6th, 1839, at Llandry-garn, in Anglesey, of which his father, the Rev. Henry Griffith, was Vicar; and he was the grandson of the well-known Rev. Simon Lloyd, of Bala. Having received the earlier part of his education at Windermere College, he proceeded thence to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the high degree of thirteenth Wrangler. Choosing the Law for his profession, he was admitted a solicitor in 1865, and commenced practice at Holyhead, where he continued all his life, attaining at the same time a considerable reputation throughout North Wales. For the many and varied offices which he filled during his career, we are indebted to the following summary in the *North Wales Chronicle*. They included those of "Perpetual Commissioner, a Commissioner for the Administration of Oaths, and a Notary Public. He was Clerk of the Peace for the County of Anglesey, to which office he was appointed upwards of thirty years ago. When the Anglesey County Council came into existence, he was appointed its Clerk, and held the appointment with general satisfaction up to the time of his death. He was also Clerk to the Lieutenancy for Anglesey, and Clerk to the second magisterial division of the county. Some six years ago he took into partnership his old articled pupil, Mr. R. R. Williams, and in later years the firm was known as Messrs. Lloyd Griffith and Williams. Locally,



JOHN LLOYD GRIFFITH, M.A.
Treasurer, 1891-1901.



the deceased held the appointments of Clerk to the Holyhead Urban District Council, and Clerk to the Joint Burial Committee. He was also Honorary Secretary of the Stanley Sailors' Hospital, and for many years Honorary Secretary of the Stanley Sailors' Home. Mr. Lloyd Griffith took a keen interest in local matters; and his valuable counsel, fortified by his extensive legal knowledge, proved of great assistance to many public bodies on which he served. He took much interest in Poor-law matters, and was Chairman of the Holyhead Board of Guardians. He was also a member of the Valley Rural District Council. In educational matters he took a keen interest, being himself possessed of high scholarly attainments, and a member of several antiquarian and kindred societies. He was a Life Governor of the North Wales University College, a member of the Council of that College, and one of the members of its Court of Governors appointed by the President of the Privy Council; whilst he was also a member of the General Purposes, Finance, Statutes, Agricultural, Education, and other Committees of the University College. He was a staunch Churchman, and was undoubtedly one of the leading laymen in the Diocese of Bangor, of which he was one of the representatives in the House of Convocation. The various diocesan societies found in him a warm and sympathetic supporter; and at the diocesan conferences he was a prominent figure, having contributed at various times important and interesting papers on subjects under discussion. We believe that he succeeded Colonel the Hon. W. E. Sackville West as President of the local branch of the English Church Union. In Holyhead Mr. Lloyd Griffith took great interest in Church matters, and heartily supported all movements in connection therewith, besides serving as Churchwarden for a number of years. He was a generous supporter of all Church and local charities, and indeed every deserving cause found in him a practical supporter. He was a true Conservative, and served the interests of his party honourably and well in many ways. On one occasion he was approached with the view of being induced to become Conservative candidate for the county; and, although his immense popularity amongst all classes would have proved a great strength to him in such a contingency, his naturally reserved disposition prevented him from accepting the invitation to enter into a political contest. He was a very ardent Freemason, and his services were continually in requisition for the more elaborate ceremonies, such as the installation of Master, etc. He attained a high position in the Order, being a Past Assistant Director of Ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of England, Past Provincial Senior Warden of North Wales, Second Principal in the Provincial Chapter of North Wales, as well as P.Z. in several local Chapters, also a high officer in the Provincial Mark. He was Past-Master of St. Cybi (Anglesey) and Royal Leek (Bangor) Lodges."

Mr. Lloyd Griffith married, in 1876, Miss Ellen Young Griffith, daughter of Dr. Griffith, of Bangor, and was left a widower some eighteen years ago. To his daughter, and only child, Sarah Wini-

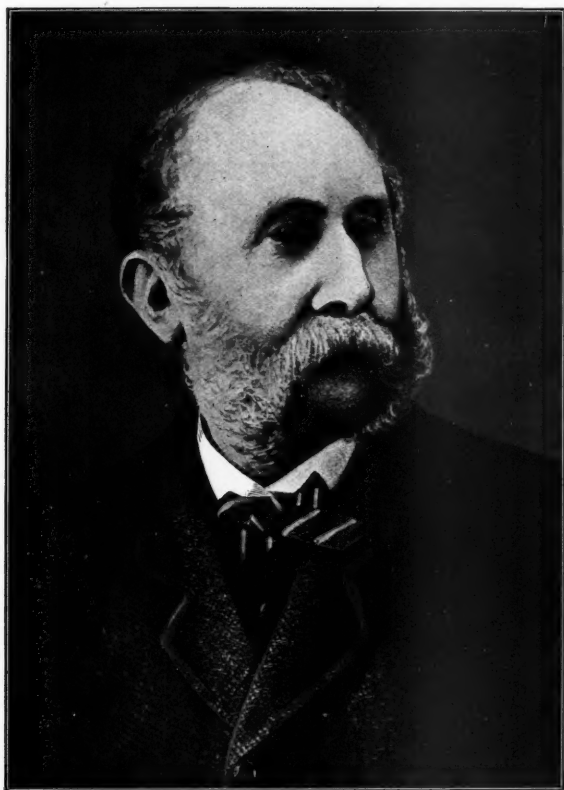
fred Griffith, the Association placed on record, at its Meeting at Brecon, its hearty sympathy, combined with a deep sense of its own loss.

D. R. T.

FREDERICK LEWIS LLOYD-PHILIPPS, Esq.,
M.A., V.-P.

WHEN the Association held its Jubilee Meeting in 1896, at Aberystwith, in commemoration of its first meeting in that town in 1847, it chose for its President on that occasion, both as a tribute to his own worth and also because he was the oldest—if not the sole—surviving member of those who then met together: and in his Presidential Address he gathered up the threads that bound together the origin and the development of the Association. And what an interesting story he unfolded, as he recalled the memories of Longueville Jones and Ab Ithel; of Sir Stephen Glynne and Mr. W. W. E. Wynne; of Basil Jones and Freeman; of Babington, Barnwell, and James Allen, and of many others, *quos enumerare longum est*, the founders and upbuilders of the Cambrian Archæological Association. There was, moreover, a further appropriateness in his Presidency in that town and county, for Cardiganshire was the home of his ancestors, and himself was born at Mabws. He was descended from the ancient house of Ffosybleiddiaid, which traced its pedigree back through Elystan, Prince of Fferlex, to Rhodri Mawr, and assumed the surname of Lloyd in the reign of Henry VIII.

Frederick Lewis Lloyd-Philipps was born at Mabws on June 15th, 1823, the younger son of James Philipps Lloyd-Philipps, of Penty Park in Pembrokeshire, which property had been added to that of Ffosybleiddiaid by the marriage of his grandfather, John Lloyd, to Mary, the daughter and heiress of James Philipps of that place, whose surname he also assumed in addition to his own. The elder branch of the family is represented by Mr. Lloyd-Philipps, of Mabws and Dale Castle. Mr. Lloyd-Philipps was educated at a private school, under the care of the Rev. T. Meade, near Trowbridge, Wilts, and afterwards at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his degrees of B.A. in 1848, and later on succeeded to his M.A. On the death of his brother, James Beynon Lloyd-Philipps, in 1865, he succeeded to the Penty Park estate, and subsequently made his home there; his earlier life having been spent at Hafodneddyn, in Carmarthenshire. He married Elizabeth Frances, third daughter of John Walter Phillips, of Aberglasney, but there was no issue of the marriage. Her death in 1900 was a severe blow to him; and in almost every subsequent letter to the writer, he mourned the blank and the loneliness of his life, which the many years of conjugal happiness had intensified. He died on June 29th, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.



FREDERICK LLOYD-PHILIPPS, M.A., V.P.

President, 1896.

Active, educated, with a taste for archæology, a fluent Welsh speaker, with ample means and leisure, he was a typical country squire. When the Llandilo Company of the Carmarthenshire Militia was first raised, he was the Captain, and afterwards a Captain in the Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia. He was a Justice of the Peace for the Counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, and Pembroke; a Deputy-Lieutenant for Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire; and served as High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1887. In politics, he was an active Conservative, and one of the chief supporters of the cause in his county. As a Churchman, he had the interests of the Church in Wales much at heart, and held the office of Chairman of the local branch of the English Church Union. Such good and useful men can ill be spared. He is succeeded in the Pent y Park estate by Richard Llewelyn Lloyd; to whom, as the representative of the deceased, a vote of cordial sympathy was passed at the Annual Meeting at Brecon.

D. R. T.

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

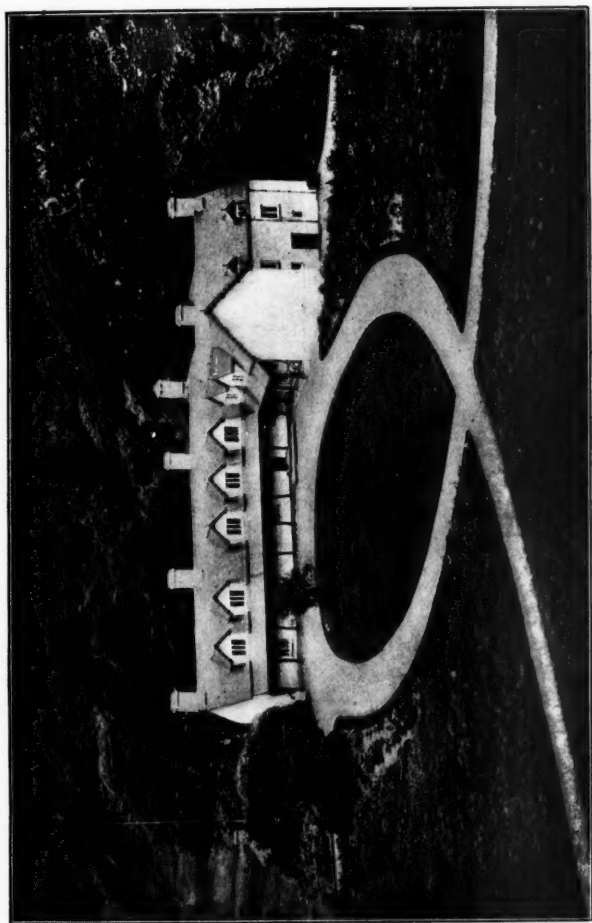
EUNANT HALL.—By the kindness of the Rev. John Williams, M.A., Vicar of Llanwddyn, and through the mediation of Mr. Edward Hughes, of Glyndwr, Wrexham, I present herewith a reproduction of an old photograph of Eunant Hall, in recent times the residence of Sir Edmund Buckley, but afterwards pulled down, and the site now covered by the waters of Lake Vyrnwy.¹

The Wynnes of Eunant are well known to students of Welsh genealogy. Rees Wynne (son of Edward Wynne, son of Rees Wynne of Eunant) married Anne, daughter of Robert Wynn, of Glyn, in the parish of Llanaber in Arddwy, and was buried May 2nd, 1688. Rees and Anne Wynne had many daughters, of whom the eldest, Catherine, the heiress of Eunant, was born at Glyn, August 29th, 1665. The pedigree on page 366 in vol. iv of *Powys Fadog*, gives only the name of her first husband, John Hanmer, of Pentrepant (who died May 14th, 1694, aged thirty-eight). But, as Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen's excellent *History of the Parish of Selattyn* shows, this Catherine Hanmer, eldest daughter of Rees Wynne, of Eunant, married, for her second husband, John Lloyd, son of Richard Lloyd, of Llwyn y maen.

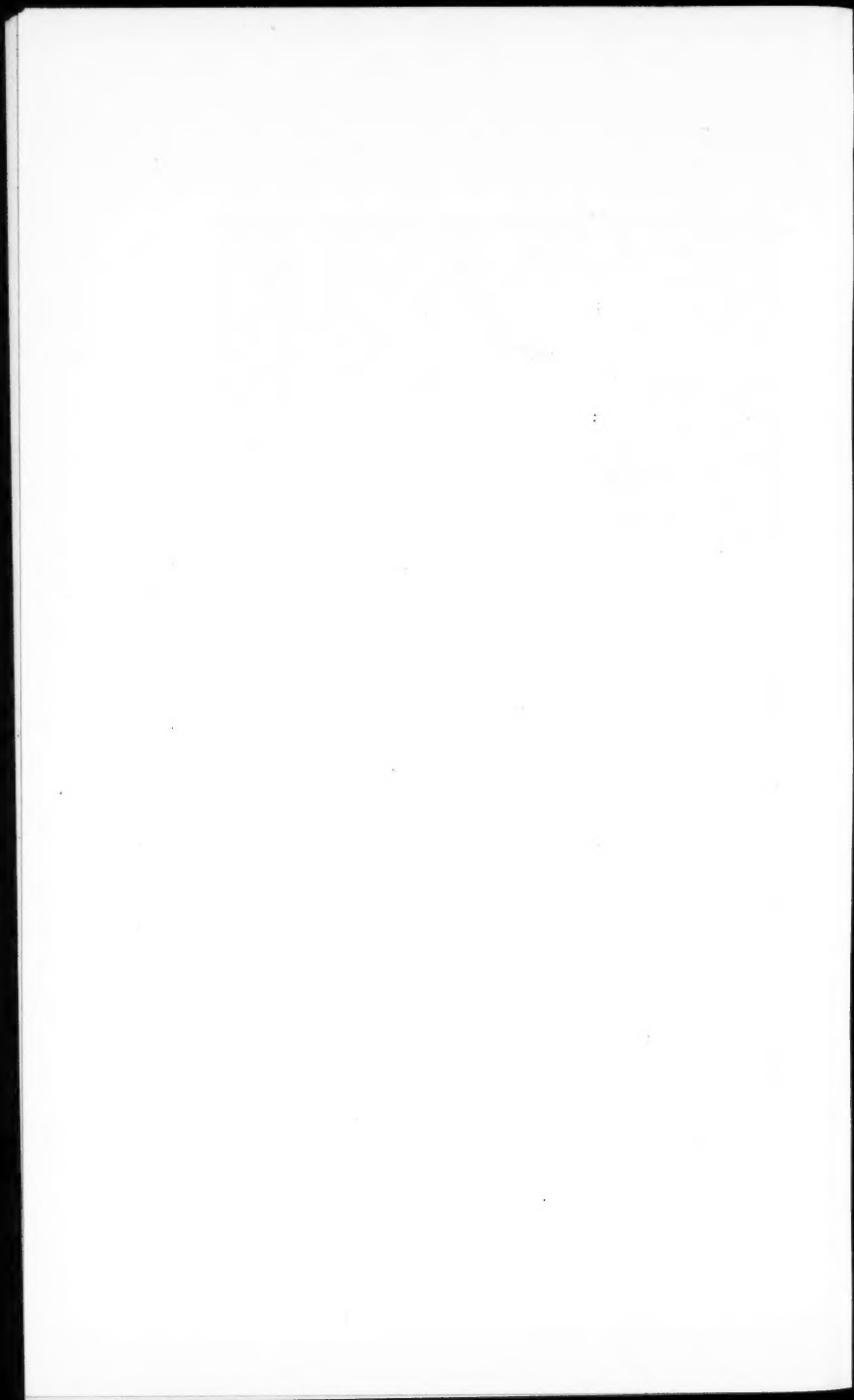
Mr. Edward Hughes has a deed, dated June 1st, 1706, to which John Lloyd, of Eunant, and Catherine, his wife, eldest daughter of Rees Wynne, are parties, conveying the estate of Eunant to trustees for the natural life of them, the said John and Catherine Lloyd, and after their decease to John Lloyd, their elder son, and in default to Edward Lloyd, their second son, and so continuing with the usual forms of words. The recital declares that the said John Lloyd, before his marriage, paid various debts of the said Catherine, afterwards his wife, amounting to £500 and more. There were settled, according to the several uses of the deed of June 1st, 1706, not merely the capital messuage of "Eynant," with its appurtenances, and messuage called Llanerch Wen, but also those other messuages known as "Shamber Gerrig, Rheol y Fridd, Tu *alias* Tir tan y Graig, Rhyd Onnen, Harodfidir and Lle'r hen Tu:" all in the parish of "Llanwothin" (Llanwddyn), in the county of Montgomery; Tyddyn y Garreg, in the parish of Pennant, and various tenements, etc., in Llanvylling (Llanfyllin).

Mr. Hughes has pursued the history of Eunant as far as this clue

¹ Since writing the above, Mr. Williams has informed me that Sir Edmund Buckley sold the Eunant estate, containing 8,668 acres, to R. L. P. Llewellyn, Esq., who re-sold it to the Liverpool Corporation for £60,879.



EUNANT, LLANWDDYN.
(Now at the bottom of Lake Vyrnwy.)



will lead, and to him and to Mrs. Bulkeley-Owen's *History of Selattyn* I owe all the information which I have here thrown into the form of an abbreviated pedigree. Eunan, Mr. Hughes tells me, formed part of the Pentrepant estate in 1844; and it is curious to note that, notwithstanding the deed of 1706, the Eunan estate returned to the representative of the family of Catherine Lloyd's first husband.

When Eunan Hall was pulled down, previous to the submergence of its site, the Rev. John Williams recovered from the ruins an old stone inscribed "R. W., 1599." "R. W." stands, of course, for "Rees Wynne."

A. N. P.

EUNANT.

Rees Wynne ap Edward ap Rees Wynne, = Anne, dau. of Robert Wynn, of Glyn of Eunan; buried May 2, 1688.

(1) John Hanmer, 2nd son of John Hanmer, of Pentrepant; buried at Selattyn, May 14, 1694. Catherine, eldest dau.; born August 29, 1665; buried at Llanfyllin, January 12, 1739. (2) John Lloyd (son of Richard Lloyd, of Llwyn y maen); buried at Llanwddyn, April 16, 1728.

Thomas Hanmer; born October 22, 1689; buried at Selattyn, November 9, 1702. Rice Hanmer, of Pentrepant; born September 16, 1693; married May 23, 1719; buried May 5, 1722. Mary, dau. of John Phillips, of Drywell and Ebnal. She married, 2ndly, Richard Puleston, of Hafod y wern.

(1) John Lloyd, of Eunan; buried Aug. 7, 1787. (2) Elizabeth Phillips, of Pentrago; married January 7, 1736; buried July 3, 1740. (3) Edward Lloyd; living June 1, 1706. Meyrick Lloyd, of Dyffryn; buried May 25, 1776. Catherine. Elizabeth, born February 5, 1737; buried May 4, 1737. Catherine, buried May 4, 1738. Anne, baptised September 4, 1739; married January 10, 1757. Wm. Humphreys, of Llwyn.

DISCOVERY AT LLANWONNO CHURCH. — The interesting notes on certain discoveries at Llangendierne Church, Carmarthen, by Mr. T. P. Clarke, call to mind a very similar discovery made in 1893, at Llanwonno Parish Church, Glamorgan. In this instance, the nave floor was raised about 2 ft. 6 in. above the chancel, which was reached by a short flight of steps. I found that the nave, to the depth of the chancel level, as at Llangendierne, was filled with skeletons,

laid, as the foreman of works remarked, "like candles in a box." The laying or burying of these bodies was a subsequent addition—if I may use this expression—on account of which the nave floor was raised. The thin skim of original plaster whitewash followed the chancel level westward. Local tradition says that during the Civil Wars a skirmish took place in this neighbourhood, and that the dead were laid on the church floor, and covered over. As most of the church is built on the solid rock, there seems some colour for this supposition. Nothing however, was found to indicate their date of burial.

Several vaults of later date have been cut through this layer of skeletons, in which burials have taken place until very recent times. In one interment, dating probably late seventeenth century, a somewhat singular discovery was made: resting on the skull was a pair of *pince-nez*, with circular lenses, round the frame of which is the following inscription:—

CONRAD . WEIGEL . . . IOH : ERHARD . MAY SEEL - MAY
SEEL ERB . PETER CONRAD WEIGEL

The lenses are $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Immediately under the ribs of this skeleton a copper bolt was found, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. long by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, from which one may suppose that the individual met his death probably by the discharge of a blunderbuss.

During the reparation of the church a fragment of a pre-Norman cross was found built in the porch wall. The bowl of a Norman pedestal piscina was built in the south wall of the porch, which had been used at some time as a holy-water stoup. I was fortunate in finding the base of this piscina about 2 ft. 6 in. below the ground, near the church. Its reparation was then a very simple matter. A circular font, of unusual size, was embedded in the nave floor. Both vessels are identical in design, and were evidently masoned by the same hand.

G. E. HALLIDAY.

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As it is not impossible that omissions or errors may exist in the above list, corrections will be thankfully received by the General Secretaries.

The Annual Subscription is *One Guinea*, payable in advance on the first day of the year.

Members wishing to retire must give six months' notice previous to the first day of the following year, at the same time paying all arrears.

All communications with regard to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* should be addressed to the Editor, J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A., 28, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.

LAWS
OF THE
Cambrian Archaeological Association.

ESTABLISHED 1846,

*In order to Examine, Preserve, and Illustrate the Ancient Monuments and
Remains of the History, Language, Manners, Customs,
and Arts of Wales and the Marches.*

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Association shall consist of Subscribing, Corresponding, and Honorary Members, of whom the Honorary Members must not be British subjects.

ADMISSION.

2. New members may be enrolled by the Chairman of the Committee, or by either of the General Secretaries; but their *election* is not complete until it shall have been confirmed by a General Meeting of the Association.

GOVERNMENT.

3. The Government of the Association is vested in a Committee consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Chairman of Committee, the General and Local Secretaries, and not less than twelve, nor more than fifteen, ordinary subscribing members, three of whom shall retire annually according to seniority.

ELECTION.

4. The Vice-Presidents shall be chosen for life, or as long as they remain members of the Association. The President and all other officers shall be chosen for one year, but shall be re-eligible. The officers and new members of Committee shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The Committee shall recommend candidates; but it shall be open to any subscribing member to propose other candidates, and to demand a poll. All officers and members of the Committee shall be chosen from the subscribing members.

THE CHAIR.

5. At all meetings of the Committee the chair shall be taken by the President, or, in his absence, by the Chairman of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

6. The Chairman of the Committee shall superintend the business of the Association during the intervals between the Annual Meetings; and he shall have power, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, to authorise proceedings not specially provided for by the laws. A report of his proceedings shall be laid before the Committee for their approval at the Annual General Meeting.

EDITORIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

7. There shall be an Editorial Sub-Committee, consisting of at least three members, who shall superintend the publications of the Association, and shall report their proceedings annually to the Committee.

SUBSCRIPTION.

8. All Subscribing Members shall pay one guinea in advance, on the 1st of January in each year, to the Treasurer or his banker (or to either of the General Secretaries).

WITHDRAWAL.

9. Members wishing to withdraw from the Association must give six months' notice to one of the General Secretaries, and must pay all arrears of subscriptions.

PUBLICATIONS.

10. All Subscribing and Honorary Members shall be entitled to receive all the publications of the Association issued after their election (except any special publication issued under its auspices), together with a ticket giving free admission to the Annual Meeting.

SECRETARIES.

11. The Secretaries shall forward, once a month, all subscriptions received by them to the Treasurer.

TREASURER.

12. The accounts of the Treasurer shall be made up annually, to December 31st; and as soon afterwards as may be convenient, they shall be audited by two subscribing members of the Association, to be appointed at the Annual General Meeting. A balance-sheet of the said accounts, certified by the Auditors, shall be printed and issued to the members.

BILLS.

13. The funds of the Association shall be deposited in a bank in the name of the Treasurer of the Association for the time being; and all bills due from the Association shall be countersigned by one of the General Secretaries, or by the Chairman of the Committee, before they are paid by the Treasurer.

COMMITTEE-MEETING.

14. The Committee shall meet at least once a year for the purpose of nominating officers, framing rules for the government of the Association, and transacting any other business that may be brought before it.

GENERAL MEETING.

15. A General Meeting shall be held annually for the transaction of the business of the Association, of which due notice shall be given to the members by one of the General Secretaries.

SPECIAL MEETING.

16. The Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, shall have power to call a Special Meeting, of which at least three weeks' notice shall be given to each member by one of the General Secretaries.

QUORUM.

17. At all meetings of the Committee five shall form a quorum.

CHAIRMAN.

18. At the Annual Meeting the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or the Chairman of the Committee, shall take the chair; or, in their absence, the Committee may appoint a chairman.

CASTING VOTE.

19. At all meetings of the Association or its Committee, the Chairman shall have an independent as well as a casting vote.

REPORT.

20. The Treasurer and other officers shall report their proceedings to the General Committee for approval, and the General Committee shall report to the Annual General Meeting of Subscribing Members.

TICKETS.

21. At the Annual Meeting, tickets admitting to excursions, exhibitions, and evening meetings, shall be issued to Subscribing and Honorary Members gratuitously, and to corresponding Members at such rates as may be fixed by the officers.

ANNUAL MEETING.

22. The superintendence of the arrangements for the Annual Meeting shall be under the direction of one of the General Secretaries in conjunction with one of the Local Secretaries of the Association for the district, and a Local Committee to be approved of by such General Secretary.

LOCAL EXPENSES.

23. All funds subscribed towards the local expenses of an Annual Meeting shall be paid to the joint account of the General Secretary acting for that Meeting and a Local Secretary; and the Association shall not be liable for any expense incurred without the sanction of such General Secretary.

AUDIT OF LOCAL EXPENSES.

24. The accounts of each Annual Meeting shall be audited by the Chairman of the Local Committee, and the balance of receipts and expenses on each occasion be received, or paid, by the Treasurer of the Association, such audited accounts being sent to him as soon after the meeting as possible.

ALTERATIONS IN THE RULES.

25. Any Subscribing Member may propose alterations in the Rules of the Association; but such alteration must be notified to one of the General Secretaries at least one month before the Annual Meeting, and he shall lay it before the Committee; and if approved by the Committee, it shall be submitted for confirmation at the next Meeting.

(Signed) C. C. BABINGTON,

August 17th, 1876.

Chairman of the Committee.

